RALEIGH
THE ALL-STEEL BICYCLE
PRICES SENT FREE.
Wellington Cycle & Motor Co.,
Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

The Bombay Chronicle

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FOUNDED BY SIR FEROZE SHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

VOL XIV NO. 196— BOMBAY, WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 18, 1926. ONE ANNA

SHIPPING.

P. & O. BRITISH INDIA.

(Incorporated in England).
MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE.
P and O. SAILINGS to PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES
All passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

Date	Steamers.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
1926			
21 Aug.	RAZMAK ..	NARKUNDA‡	16,227
28 ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,430
4 Sept.	RAZMAK ..	COMORIN* ..	15,132
11 ,,	KASHMIR ..	..	8,985
18 ,,	DEVANHA ..	MOOLTAN‡ ..	20,847
25 ,,	RAJPUTANA		16,508
2 Oct.	RAZMAK† ..		10,602
9 ,,	RAWALPINDI		16,619
16 ,,	MALOJA‡ ..		20,837
23 ,,	RANPURA ..		16,585
30 ,,	RAZMAK ..	MOREA* ..	10,918
6 Nov.	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,430
13 ,,	RAZMAK ..	NALDERA‡ ..	15,993
20 ,,	RANCHI ..		16,650
27 ,,	RAZMAK ..	MANTUA* ..	10,902
4 Dec	RAJPUTANA		16,508
11 ,,	RAZMAK ..	NARKUNDA‡ ..	16,227
18 ,,	RAWALPINDI		16,619
25 ,,	RAZMAK ..	MACEDONIA* ..	11,099
1927			
1 Jan.	RANPURA ..	....	16,585
8 ,,	RAZMAK ..	MOOLTAN‡ ..	20,847
15 ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND ..	....	11,430
22 ,,	RAZMAK ..	MALWA* ..	10,941
29 ,,	RANCHI ..	....	16,650
5 Feb.	RAZMAK ..	MALOJA‡ ..	20,837
12 ,,	RAJPUTANA ..	....	16,500
19 ,,	RAZMAK ..	MOREA* ..	10,918
26 ,,	RAWALPINDI	....	16,619
5 Mar.	CHINA ..	NALDERA‡ ..	15 993
12 ,,	RANPURA ..		16585
19 ,,	RAZMAK †† ..		16,602
23 ,,	CHINA§ ..		7,952
26 ,,	KAISAR-I HIND ..		11 430
2 April	NARKUNDA‡		16 227
9 ,,	RANCHI ..		16 650
16 ,,	RAZMAK† ..		10602
23 ,,	RAJPUTANA		16500
30 ,,	MOOLTAN ..		20847
7 May	RAWAL-PINDI ..		16,619
14 ,,	RAZMAK ..	MALWA† ..	10,941
21 ,,	RANPURA ..		16,585
28 ,,	RAZMAK ..	MALOJA* ..	20,837

X Through steamers from Australia have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

* Through steamers from China have Limited accommodation for passengers from India

† Terminates voyage at Marseilles.

‡ First Class Passengers only.

§ Extra Steamer at following reduced rates—
1st Saloon to London £80, £70 & £60.
to Marseilles £72, £62 & £56
2nd Saloon to London £54, & £52.
to Marseilles £50 & £48.

The difference in Passage Rates is according to the position of the Cabins.

Very special berthing arrangements have been made to ensure the comfort of Passengers proceeding by the "China."

SPECIAL SHORT PERIOD FIRST SALOON RETURN TICKETS.

These tickets at reduced rates are available for passengers leaving Bombay on and after 5th June, 1926 and arriving in Bombay 24th September, 1926, both dates inclusive. The rates are as follows:—

To London and back by Sea	£105
To London and back via Marseilles, including P. & O. Special Train across France in both directions	£120
To Marseilles and back	£100

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth.

Date about.	Steamers.	Tons.
1926		
4th Nov.	MANORA ..	7,888
25th ,,	MANDALA ..	8,246
16th Dec.	MANTOLA ..	8,965
10th Mar '27	DUMANA ..	8,427
31st ,,	MANDALA ..	8,246
21st April	MARGHA ..	8,458

P. & O. SAILINGS TO COLOMBO STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN & AUSTRALIA

1926		
1st Sept.	ALIPORE* ..	Straits, China & Japan.
12th Oct.	DEVANHA ..	China & Japan
14th ,,	NARKUNDA ..	Australia
26th ,,	VELLORE .. connecting at Colombo with CATHAY ..	Straits, China & Japan For Australia
23rd Nov.	JAVANZA .. connecting at Colombo with COMORIN ..	Straits, China & Japan. For Australia.

* Cargo steamer. Do not call at Colombo.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF, TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA & RANGOON.

1926		
20th Aug.	VAREIA ..	Busreh via Karachi
25th ,,	SANAURA ..	Busreh via Karachi & Persian Gulf
1st Sept.	KAROA ..	East & South Africa.

Owing to the Monsoon season the Monday and Saturday sailings to Karachi via Kathiawar Coast Ports have been discontinued and there will be sailings to Karachi direct every Wednesday and Friday.

Local passengers for Karachi can only proceed by the Friday Sailings when accommodation is not required for passengers ex the P. and O. Mail steamer or through passengers to Busreh.

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage may be arranged with
MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.
Ballard Road, Fort, Bombay

SHIPPING

N. Y. K. LINE

SINGAPORE CHINA & J PAN

Steamers.	Tons.	Arrive.	Leave.
TOTTORI MARU	5979	20 Aug.	30 Aug.
*AWA MARU	6028	29 Aug.	12 Sept.
TOKUSHIMA M.	5976	18 Sept.	2 Oct.
*SADO MARU	5898	29 Sept.	13 Oct.

* Passenger Steamers.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA,
Canada Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.
'Phone No. 20,270. Telegrams: "Yusen."

THE SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.

FORTNIGHTLY SERVICES BETWEEN

1. Rangoon, Bombay, Karachi, via Malabar,
2. Rangoon, Madras, Colombo.
3. Calcutta and Karachi via Cast Ports.
4. Rangoon, Calcutta, according in demand.

For freights and other particulars apply to:—
Messrs. NAROTTAM MORARJEE & CO.,
Agents.
Ballard Estate, BOMBAY

GET YOUR CLOTHES
MADE AT
E. I. DALVI'S

High class materials, perfect fit & smart finish. Rates very moderate. Satisfaction guaranteed. Gentlemen's Suits, Long Coats, Trousers, Sherwanis, Shirts, Sleeping Suits &c., all beautifully cut by our Experienced Master Cutter who has served in big European firms. Everything in the Outfitting line, bows, ties, collars, hats, handkerchiefs, socks, latest designs.

Also Waterproofs, Umbrellas, Suit cases, Brief Bags, Holdalls &c.

Call at our shop to-day or drop us a card.

E. I. DALVI & Co,
67, ESPLANADE ROAD,
Opposite Bombay Club.

BANKING

Bank of Baroda Ltd

Under the patronage of and largely supported by the Government of H. H. the Maharaja Gaekwar.
(Registered under the Baroda Companies Act III of 1897).

Capital Subscribed	Rs. 60,00,000
Capital Called-up	Rs. 30,00,000
Reserved Fund	Rs. 22,00,000

HEAD OFFICE:
MANDVI, BARODA.
BRANCHES.
Ahmedabad, Bhavnagar, Navsari, Meehana, Surat, Bombay, Dabhoi, Petlad, Patan, Sidhpur, Amreli, Kalol and Kadi.

DIRECTORS.
Sir Lalubhai Samaldas, Kt., C.I.E., (Chairman).
Raj Ratna Sheth Maganbhai P. Haribhakti (Nagar Sheth, Baroda).
Sheth Durgaprasad Shambhuprasad Laskari (Mill Agent, Ahmedabad).
Bhaskarrao V. Mehta, Esq., M.A., LL.B.,
Maganlal H. Kantavala, Esq., M.A., (Agent The Maharaja Mills Co., Ltd., Baroda.)
Anant Narayan Datar, Esq., B.A., LL.B., A.M., ((Colmb) Sar Subha Baroda State)
Dewan Bahadur Harilal Desaibhai Desai (High Court Pleader, Ahmedabad).
Mr. G. K. Ambegaoker, B.A., Chief Acctt. and Auditor Khangi Dept., Baroda State.
Nawroji B. Saklatwala, C.I.E., (Tata Sons Ltd., Bombay).

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest allowed on daily balance from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of Rs. 2½ per cent. per annum and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not come to Rs. 8 per half year will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS.
Received for long or short periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS AND CASH CREDITS.
The Bank grants accommodation on term to be arranged against approved securities.
The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon. It also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of Stock at moderate charges particulars of which may be learnt on application.

SAVINGS BANK.
Deposits received and interest allowed at 4 per cent, per annum.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Sums of Rs. 300 and over accepted at 4½ per cent., by transfers from Savings Bank accounts, subject to three months' notice of withdrawal Rules on application.

C. E. RANDLE,
General Manager.

AMRUTANJAN
is the last word in the cure for aches and pains. 25 years of increasing sales prove this fact.
AMRUTANJAN
is the only Indian pain balm used in millions of homes. It certainly
CURES ALL
aches, pains, swelling, sprain, stiff joints, cold, cough, cuts, bruises chilblains, rheumatism, backache and a host of other pain troubles Cost 10 Annas.
Sold Everywhere.
It kills and cures all
ACHES AND PAINS

BANKING

Eastern Bank, Ltd

(Incorporated in England).
HEAD OFFICE:
2 & 3, CROSBY SQUARE, LONDON, E.C.3.
BRANCHES:

Amara	Colombo
Baghdad	Karachi
Bahrein	Kirkuk
Basrah	Madras
Bombay	Mosul
Calcutta	

Authorised Capital	£2,000,000
Paid-up Capital	£1,000,000
Reserve Fund	£ 360,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders	£1,000,000

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:
J. S. Haskell, Esq., Chairman.
Sir J. Leigh-Wood, K.B.E., C.B., C.M.G., Deputy Chairman.
Sir Percy Wilson Newson, Bart.
J. H. Batty, Esq.
G. Bromley-Martin, Esq.
Emile Francqui, Esq.
Capt. R. E. Sassoon, M.C.
BOMBAY COMMITTEE:
A. J. Raymond, Esq.
Sir Dinshaw Maneckjee Petit, Bart.
Narottam Morarji, Esq.
BOMBAY BRANCH:
Corner of Hornby Road and Churchgate Street.

INTEREST will be allowed on Fixed Deposits for one or two years at rates to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and Fixed Deposits received for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

INTEREST allowed on Savings Deposit Accounts at 4 per cent. per annum. Copies of the Rules may be obtained on application.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased. Loans and Credits granted on approved security and every description of Banking and Exchange Business undertaken. Purchases and Sales of British and Foreign Securities effected on usual terms.

L. F. TUCKER,
Manager.

Yokohama Specie Bank, Limited.

(REGISTERED IN LONDON).
(ESTABLISHED 1880).

Subscribed Capital	Yen 100,400,000
Paid-up Capital	100,000,000
Reserve Fund	86,500,000

HEAD OFFICE: YOKOHAMA
BRANCHES:

Alexandria		
Batavia	Karachi	Saigon
Bombay	Kobe	Seattle
Buenos Aires	London	San Francisco
Calcutta	Los Angeles	Samarang
Canton	Lyons	Shanghai
Changchun	Manila	Singapore
Darien	Nagasaki	Shimonoseki
Fengtien	Newchwang	Sourabaya
Hamburg	New York	Sydney
Hankow	Nagoya	Tientsin
Harbin	Osaka	Tokyo
Hongkong	Peking	Tsinan
Honolulu	Rangoon	Tsingtau
Kai Yuan	Rio de Janeiro	Vladivostock

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers and interest is allowed at the rate of two per cent. per annum on daily balances of not less than Rs. 1,000 provided that the amount of half yearly interest is not less than Rs 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year or shorter period on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

WASHIO,
Manager.

Hornby Road, Bombay.
Post Box No. 207.

INSURANCE

THE
INDUSTRIAL and PRUDENTIAL
ASSURANCE CO., LTD.
HEAD OFFICE:—Jehangir Wadia Buildings, Esplanade Road, Fort, BOMBAY.
A FIRST CLASS INDIAN LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.
our SPECIALITY
Prompt Settlement of Claims.
ECONOMIC RATES. EASY CONDITIONS.
WANTED AGENTS EVERYWHERE
For particulars apply to JIVANLAL DASTUR & Co.
Secretaries and Managers.

NATIONAL
INSURANCE Co., Ltd.
EVERY YEAR A RECORD YEAR.

	1922 Rs.	1923 Rs.	1924 Rs.	1925 Rs.
New Business	57,81,000	59,04,000	62,93,500	67,25,500
New Premium Income	2,97,644	3,10,541	3,22,267	3,43,794
Premium Income	13,96,769	15,26,608	16,54,247	17,83,154
Life Assurance Fund	50,86,586	60,29,963	70,24,263	82,70,393

Please send for particulars to:—
BRANCH SECRETARY of the Company,
ALICE BUILDING, HORNBY ROAD : : : BOMBAY.

INSURE WITH:—
THE PIONEERS OF LIFE ASSURANCE WORK IN BENGAL
THE HINDU MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE, Ltd.
Trustee—Govt. Official Trustee.
No Share-holders—(Established 1891)—No Capitalists
CLAIMS PAID NEARLY Rs. 4,50,000. COMPARED WITH OTHERS, ITS Great Age, Security, Management and Absolutely The LOWEST RATES.
No promise of Reversionary Bonus. But Cash Bonus in the shape of difference of premium with the bonus giving offices with every payment of premium.
For particulars Apply to:—
Messrs. ADHEKARI DEENDOYAL & Co., Opp. Gohal Bunglow, Afzalgunj Road, Hyderabad (Deccan.)
Messrs. TANDAN BROTHERS Chief Agents for U. P. 33, Latouche Road, Lucknow.
P. C. RAY, M.A., B.L., Secretary, 285/10, Bowbazar St., Calcutta.
A. C. PARIKH, 375, Sandhurst Road, Bombay 4 (Bombay Chief Agent)

Great Eastern Life Assurance
COMPANY, LIMITED.
(INCORPORATED IN THE STRAITS SETTLEMENTS)
ESTABLISHED IN 1908
RECORD OF PROGRESS.

	1915	1925
Insurance in force	Rs. 1,18,64,148	Rs. 3,63,38,774
Assets	Rs. 21,25,410	Rs. 1,14,15,994
New Business	Rs. 25,18,246	Rs. 97,50,938

Big Bonuses, Funds invested in India.
AGENTS WANTED
For Particulars Write to
BRANCH MANAGER,
50-52, Churchgate St., Fort, BOMBAY

RAO BAHADUR ANANT SHIWAJI DESAI, TOPIWALLA
MOTIBAZAR, BOMBAY 2.
TELEGRAMS: ALUMINIUM, BOMBAY. REGISTERED A.S.D. TRADE MARK TELEPHONE: 25831.
The Leading Firm for LION BRAND ALUMINIUM and SUPERIOR GERMAN SILVER WARES of all sizes and descriptions, aluminium circles and German Silver wire and sheets.
The Oldest Dealers in CAPS OF ALL KINDS and embroidered satin and velvet and other fancy clothes for Children.
Sole Agents for THE WORLD-FAMOUS RAJA-RAVI-VARMA PICTURES and Dealers in pictures frames and other accessories.
The Cheapest Place for Satin, Brocade, Cotton and Silk Velvet and Velvetine, Mohair plush, Seal Skin plush, broad Cloth, Melton, etc.
BUSINESS WHOLESALE AND RETAIL. TERMS CASH OR V.P.P.
CATALOGUE ON APPLICATION.

THE TRUMPET CALL
Many have SAVED THEIR LIVES by going through our
KAMSHASTRA
OF 150 PAGES
It will bring you to light those Hygienic principles on which depend Health, Wealth and Prosperity.
It is sent FREE of ALL COSTS on writing to—
Atank Nigrah Pharmacy,
JAMNAGAR (Kathiawar).

Western India Life Insurance Co., Ltd.
HEAD OFFICE:—Satara City.
PROGRESS OF THE COMPANY.

Valuation.	Year.	Surplus disclosed.
First	1917	Rs. 11,532
Second	1920	Rs. 27,737
Third	1923	Rs. 1,16,544

No other Company started within 25 years could show equal results at the same age.
Excellent opportunity for reliable energetic men of position and ability to represent the Company.
For agency and other particulars pleas apply to:—
THE MANAGING DIRECTOR,
Satara City.

CLASSIFIED ADVTS.

Readers' Private Short Advertisements are inserted in these columns at the following rates:—

HALF ANNA

PER WORD

CASH MUST ACCOMPANY ORDER.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words: Apply Box No.—Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle," to be paid for.

Replies to advertisements cannot be forwarded, but can be obtained at the office on production of the voucher.

Answers to advertisements should be addressed as follows:—Box Number— Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED.—A GRADUATE, strong in History. Salary Rs. 70 per month. Apply to the HEADMASTER, Kothari High School, Kadi.
A R3634

WANTED.—Earnest, ambitious, men everywhere desirous earning Rs. 60 weekly at home. Apply sharp BUSINESS STANDARDS SERVICE BUREAU, 10, Temple Road, Colombo, Ceylon.
A R3619

WANTED—WHOLESALE DEALERS and AGENTS for Buttons. Samples for 3/8, refundable on disapproval. YOUNGMAN & CO., 58, Patlakhan Lane, DACCA.
A R3633

WANTED.—LADY TUTOR to teach children in respectable family in upper India. Salary upto Rs. 150. Apply Box No. 1782, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
A R3630

WANTED—AGENTS for sale of "Bombay Chronicle" at Kalayan, Ghatkoper, Nadiad, Sholapur, Jhansi, Mysore and Bangalore. Only those who can furnish Security Deposit need apply for further particulars to the MANAGER, "Bombay Chronicle," 139, Medows Street, Fort, BOMBAY.
A

WANTED—CANVASSING AGENTS for our Laces of latest Irish patterns on a monthly salary of Rs. 50 plus 5 per cent. Commission. Rs. 100 deposit against goods essential. Apply sharp—LACE MANUFACTURER, 8, McLeod Street, Calcutta.
A R3639

WANTED M.A., B.T., or L.T., very strong in English for the Head Mastership of The Commercial High School, Delhi. One speaking very fluent English will be preferred. Salary according to qualifications. Apply to:—KRISHNAJUS ROY, Secretary, The Commercial Educational Trust, Charkhe Walan, DELHI.
A R 3615

WANTED—A DRAWING MASTER to teach the subject in the middle and high sections. Preference will be given to one who takes an active interest in games. Pay Rs. 40 to Rs. 50 according to qualifications. HEADMASTER, High School, Alwar (Rajputana).
A 27145

SITUATIONS WANTED.

EXPERIENCED TYPIST seeks EMPLOYMENT. Speed fifty. NARASIMHAM ANANTHANAN MUTT, Benares.
B R3627

HOUSES & FLATS TO LET

FLATS suitable, airy and comfortable for good family, gentlemen at New Nagpada near Police Hospital. Apply HIRJEE GOVINDJEE.
C R3584

OFFICE TO LET—4,072 square feet in upper floor of Allahabad Bank Building, Apollo Street. Lift. Office can be partitioned to suit one or more tenants. Apply ALLAHABAD BANK.
C26668

TO LET.—Cotton Cleaning Factory with Commodious Godowns either for SALE or HIRE at Club Road. Moderate rent. Apply Box No. 1781, Advt. Dept "Bombay Chronicle."
C R3622

EDUCATIONAL.

THE KALBADEVI SHORTHAND AND TYPEWRITING INSTITUTION. Established 1898. The most oldest and successful Institution of nearly 28 years. Recognised by the Director of Public Instruction. Testimonials from Member of Parliament and other Europeans, etc., etc. Bonafide Press and other opinions. Shorthand, Typewriting, special Shorthand Speed Classes, Book-Keeping and Accountancy, and all other Commercial Subjects—Tuition imparted by long experienced, certified and efficient Teachers. Excellent Results every year. Special arrangement for ladies. —Managing Proprietor GOPALDAS LALDAS, Princess Street Corner, Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY.

FOR rapid and thorough training in Shorthand, Typewriting, Book-Keeping and Accountancy join immediately the POPULAR SHORTHAND AND TYPEWRITING INSTITUTION, Darya Mahal, opposite Thakkar Bros, near Bhuleshwar Fire Brigade, Kalkadevi Road, Bombay, Managing Proprietor B. B. RELE, B.A., LL.B. Concession given to poor and the unemployed. Special arrangements for ladies. Our Typewriters are new.

ALEXANDRA COLLEGE OF COMMERCE—Offers sound coaching (personally and through post) for the CORPORATION OF ACCOUNTS (F. C. R. A.). Specialised Banking (A. I. B.), Company Secretaries (F. I. S. A.), London Chamber of Commerce and other exams. Nearly two thousand students successfully coached up in 21 years. Enrolments still proceeding. GUARANTEE TO COACH UNTIL SUCCESSFUL. Before joining other Institution please investigate the services rendered by this College. Bhesania Building, 172, Hornby Road, Bombay.
M

LEARN TOUCH TYPEWRITING under expert supervision at reduced fee. CROWN TYPEWRITER CO., Churchgate Street.
M R3640

ACCOUNTANCY DIPLOMA courses by post, Tuition free. Exam. in December. Apply prospectus. C. C. EDUCATION, P. O. Junnar, POONA.
M R3593

LEARN TYPEWRITING FREE—STANDARD TYPEWRITER COMPANY. Hornby Road.
M R3616

PROFESSION.

METHODS for Finding Market Quotation (Astrological) Rs. 2. For Cotton Futures. Numerous testimonials HOME OF PALMISTRY, Girgaon.
P R3629

FOR SALE AND WANTED.

FOR SALE—HOUSEHOLD and OFFICE FURNITURE, Pianos, Safes, Chest of Drawers, Chesterfield Suites, Almyrahs, Single Beds, etc. BYREN & CO., 107, Apollo Street, Fort.
T27157

TYPEWRITERS FOR SALE.—New Yost No. 20. Foolscap or Brief Size, Rs. 200; Oliver 3, Rs. 60, Brief 70, Empire 1, Rs. 75. Remington 10, Rs. 125 to 200. Brief Rs. 140 to 200; Gujerati Rem. 120, Mahrati 125, Visible Rs. 190; Corona 3, Rs. 85 to 125. Rem. Portable. Rs. 145. Corona, Improved, New, 195. Corona Four, Rs. 225; NICOLLS & COMPANY, Typewriter Experts, opposite Petit Institute, Hornby Road, Bombay, Telephone No. 21223
N WS

TYPEWRITERS.—New Fox Standard Typewriters, Rs. 290 only. Origina price Rs. 450. Few left. Unique opportunity to secure a high grade standard typewriter at this low price. Corona Four (Four bank keyboard) Rs. 225. Corona improved model Rs. 195. Factory Rebuilt Remingtons 10 and 11 and Oliver No. 9 at exceptionally low prices. Secondhand Typewriters from Rs. 80 and upwards. Typewriter supplies. Repairs to all makes. A visit will pay you. THE GLOBE TYPEWRITING CO., Churchgate St. Fort, Bombay. Estd. 1908.
W

PHOTOGRAPHY.

PHOTOGRAPHS.

Photographs of general interest are invited from readers from all parts of India for publication in "The Chronicle." Preference will be given to topical photographs on subjects of political, general, engineering, scientific or other interest. Accepted photographs will be paid for on publication, at usual rates.

The Editor undertakes no responsibility for the return of unaccepted photographs, but every endeavour will be made to return rejected photographs, accompanied by stamped addressed envelopes. All photographs must be sent to the

EDITOR,
"Bombay Chronicle"
Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS

QUICK! QUICK!! QUICK!!!—WANTED AGENCIES of all kinds. Send terms with samples to L. S. BHATTA & CO., Importers, Exporters and Commission Agents, BANSWARA (Rajputana).
T R 3625

FRUITS FLOWERS SEEDS.

FINEST KULU FRUIT—Pears from 20th July, Apples 1st August, 9 lbs. fruit Rs. 5/8/, sent V.P.P. to all parts of India inclusive of packing and postage Agent: ARAMGARH and RAISEN ORCHARDS, Kulu, PUNJAB. R3156

BOOKS AND STAMPS.

FRAGMENTS FROM NATURES FILMS—Startling revelations of the unseen mysteries of mankind, revealed for the first time By J. ALLEN PRIOR. Rs. 2 only from THE INDO-BRITISH TRADING CO., Ludhiana (Punjab).
L R3641

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates :—

	Per Column Inch per Insertion.
1st Insertion	Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion	Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion	Rs. 4-8-0
4th and Subsequent Insertions	Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified short advertisement columns.

MUSLIM HIGH SCHOOL, PANCHGANI.

REOPENS after vacation on 1st September; Staff includes 3 Graduates, 2 trained teachers; Moulvi and Under-graduates. Good University results; 3 out of 6 passed Matriculation. One getting University Scholarship, another passed with distinction. Accommodation for few boys more; Write for particulars to Mr. HOOSEINBHOY A. LALLJEE, M.L.C., Samuel Street, Bombay, 3.
27134

WANTED

WANTED.—A B.Sc. to serve as a Science teacher in the Municipal High-school of this place on Rs. 70-5-150 grade. Applicants, who are willing to bind themselves to serve at least for 5 years, should apply to the undersigned within 25th of August 1926.

SAYAD NIZAMUDDIN AHAMAD,
President.
Ranebennur Municipality.

Ranebennur,
11th August, 1926.
27156

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY

Engineering Department,
JHANSI, the 12th August, 1926.

SALE OF SCRAP.

THE UNDERSIGNED will receive Sealed Tenders on Railway's Authorized form (price of form One Rupee per copy) at his office upto 12 hours on 26th August, 1926, for the purchase of the following scrap:—

	At Bina	At Jhansi.	At Belanganj (Agra)	At Guna	At Salsipura.
	Ton	Ton	Ton	Ton	Ton
Cast Iron Scrap	400	350	230	...	...
Wrought —do—	29	18	5	...	...
Steel Scrap	20	40	4	...	...
Wood Scrap	...	8	...	60	940

2. No tender will be considered unless accompanied by a Cash payment equal to 10 per cent of the amount of tender.

3. The tenders must be addressed to the undersigned in person and endorsed on the cover "Tenders for the purchase of Scrap."

4. For further particulars and tender forms apply to—

J. F. COSTELLO,
Divisional Engineer,
G. I. P. Railway, Jhansi.
27149

PUBLIC NOTICES.

THE INDIAN STANDARD WAGON COMPANY, LTD.

THE SEVENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Company will be held at the Registered Office, Hongkong House, at 12 noon on Monday, the 23rd day of August, 1926, for the purpose of transacting the ordinary general business of the Company.

The SHARE REGISTERS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 12th August, to 23rd August, both days inclusive.

BURN & CO.,
Managing Agents.

Calcutta,
12th August, 1926. 27159

NOTICE.

IN THE MATTER OF THE INDIAN COMPANIES' ACT VII OF 1913 OF THE BOMBAY HUME PIPE CO., LTD.,
(In Liquidation.)

THE UNDERSIGNED will hold an Auction Sale at the Registered Office on MONDAY, the 30th August, 1926, at 1-15 p.m., of the Patent rights belonging to the above-named Company and covering the manufacture and sale of the Hume Concrete Pipes in Bombay Presidency and elsewhere.

One of the conditions of the sale is that the purchaser shall accept such title as is available to the Company. The title deeds are open to inspection at the Registered Office.

P. J. KANGA,
Liquidator.

Phoenix Building,
Ballard Estate, Fort,
Bombay, 17th August, 1926.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Messrs. JAMNADAS LALJI & Co. has contracted to sell to us the Sewing Glazed Thread Factory, situated at No. 219, Bellasis Road, Bombay All persons having any right, title, interest, claim or demand into or upon the said factory either by way of mortgage, charge, gift, sale, use, trust, possession, inheritance, bequest, lease, lien, maintenance, partnership or otherwise whatsoever, are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their shop at 45-49, Sutar Chawl, Bombay 2, within 8 days from the date hereof, otherwise the purchase will be completed without reference to such claim and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

Dated this 16th day of August, 1926.

Messrs. VISHRAM BHAGAWANDAS & Co.,
Purchasers.
R3637

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 5017 of 1923.

MADHAVLAL MAKANJI ..... Plaintiff.
Vs.
HARIDAS JADHAVJI. ..... Defendant.

PURSUANT to the Decree Absolute for Sale made in the above suit and bearing date the 15th day of June, 1925, the following immoveable properties will be sold by Public Auction by the Commissioner of this Honourable Court at his Office in the High Court House on WEDNESDAY, the 1st day of September, 1926, at the hour of 4-30 o'clock in the afternoon (Standard Time).

PARTICULARS.

All those several pieces or parcels of Khoti and Government lands situate in the village of Ghatkoper Taluka Salsette District in the Registration Sub-District of Kurla, together with all the Kharaba land belonging to the Mortgagor and appertaining to this land and bearing the following numbers and particulars:—

KHOTI LAND.

Entry No.	Survey No.	Plot No.	Faini No.	Acre	Gunthas.
66	644	5	9	3	

GOVERNMENT LAND.

Entry No.	Survey No.	Plot No.	Faini No.	Acre	Gunthas.
78	57	1	3	0	7½
79	58	1	3	0	8¾
80	59	1	3	0	14½
83	62	1	3	0	13½
85	64	1	3	0	2¾
87	66	1	1	0	7
90	69	1	3	0	8
92	71	1	3	0	19¾

For further particulars and conditions of sale, application should be made at the Office of the said Commissioner or at the office of Messrs. PANDIA & CO., Attorneys for the Plaintiff abovenamed at No. 110 Medow Street, Fort, Bombay.

Dated this 10th day of February, 1926.

H. H. WADIA,
Commissioner.
27073

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 919 of 1924.

AGA ABBAS MIRZA, of Bombay, Persian Mahomedan Inhabitant, residing at Parel, outside the Fort. ..... Plaintiff.

versus

MUNIRALLI KHARATALLI PUNJABI, of Bombay, Mahomedan Inhabitant, residing at Parel Road, outside the Fort. ..... Defendant.

And

Suit No. 2298 of 1924.

MUNIRALLI KHERATALLI PUNJABI, of Bombay, Mahomedan Inhabitant residing at Parel outside the Fort ..... Plaintiff.

versus

(1) AGA ABBAS MIRZA of Bombay, Persian Mahomedan Inhabitant, residing at Parel, outside the Fort and (2) AGA AHMED REZA, of Bombay, Mahomedan Inhabitant, residing at J. J. Hospital, without the Fort of Bombay. ..... Defendants.

AND

Messrs. SHAMRAO MINOCHER AND HIRALAL, Attorneys of this Honourable Court having their Office at No 95, Ash Lane, Fort, Bombay. ..... Applicants.

WHEREAS in pursuance of a Warrant of sale of immoveable property, dated the 26th day of July, 1926, the Sheriff has been directed to sell by Public Auction at the instance of the applicants all the right, title and interest of the said M. K. Punjabi in the following property.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

ALL THAT piece or parcel of land or ground of the Quit and Ground Rent Tenure together with the messuages tenements or dwelling house standing thereon situate, lying and being at 2nd Kamatipura Street, without the Fort of Bombay, in the Town and Island of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 61 2/9 square yards or thereabouts and Registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's Old No. 3511. New No. 10267, Old Survey No. 3093, and New Survey No. 5872 and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under E Ward No. 1117 and Street Nos. 85-87 and are bounded, on or towards the East by the property of Kala Mistry on the West by the property of Chhota Bhatria; on the North by a Sweepers passage and on the South by Kamatipura 2nd Street.

Notice is hereby given to all persons having rights in or charge or claims on the abovenamed property (other than claims involving an objection to the attachment or seeking the removal of the same) that they should on or before the 13th day o September, 1926, lodge in my office a statement verified by oath or solemn affirmation of such rights claims or charges.

Dated this 13th day of August, 1926.

EDWIN GELLETT,
Assistant Commissioner.
27160

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION

Suit No. 844 of 1926.

MIYA MAHOMED HAJI JAN-MAHOMED CHOTANI ..... Plaintiffs.

Versus.

JOY CHANDRA DUTTA. ..... Defendant.

To,

JOY CHANDRA DUTTA, of Rangoon,

The Defendant in the above suit

TAKE NOTICE that the Plaintiff has filed the above suit against you claiming from you Rs. 1,12,485-14-3 with interest thereon at 9 per cent. per annum from 1st October, 1923, till Judgment and also a further sum of Rs. 36,833-3-1 for damages and costs and interest. And take further notice that the 20th day of September, 1926, is fixed in the Writ of Summons for the hearing and final disposal of the above suit. You are, therefore, required to appear on that day and on such other day as the suit may be heard with all your documents and witnesses, in default the suit will be heard and determined in your absence.

Dated this 16th day of August, 1926

Messrs. MULLA & MULLA,
Attorneys for the Plaintiff.
27158

AMUSEMENTS.

AIN'T it a GRAND & GLORIOUS FEELING?
ONE WEEK OF LAUGHTER
The management are pleased to announce a second week's run
OF
Harold Lloyd
IN HIS
LATEST SUPER COMEDY
An Epic in Screen Comedy
"GIRL SHY"
8 Reels
A veritable riot of fun.
Eight gloom-chasing reels.
Banish the blues with Lloyd.
See this joyous Jester & laugh.
PATHE SUPER GAZETTE
TIME: 6, 8 & 10 P. M.
Prices: Boxes 3/6/-, Stalls 3/-, Dress Circle 2/4/-, Orchestra Stalls 1/8/-, Balcony 0/12/, Gallery 0/6/-
The management apologises to all patrons who were unable to obtain admission last week and would advise them to book early.
PATHE CINEMA
ROYAL OPERA HOUSE.

IMPERIAL
CINEMA . . . (LAMINGTON ROAD)
Presents
TO-NIGHT & THIS WEEK
KOHINOOR FILM CO'S
Fine Social Film
NAVI-SETHANI.
—:o:—
DAILY FOUR (4) SHOWS
At 5, 7, 9 and 11 P. M.
EXTRA SHOWS ON
Sat., Sundays and Holidays at 3 P. M.

GLOBE CINEMA SANDHURST RD.
6 Gigantic reels of surprises, thrills and sensations
"Marcco the Wrestler of Mikado."
See—the thrilling fight, startling climax and sensational romance in these brimful events.
ALSO COMIC
"DAY BY DAY."
COMING:—
"THE FIGHTING SKIPPER"

Owing to Great Rush One Week More.
ALSO
UP-TO-DATE NEW DANCE This Week
TO-NIGHT & THIS WEEK
SHARDA'S ROMANTIC PICTURE
MADAN KALA
A Love Romance—Beautiful Scenes—Well-known Artists.
Also Beautiful
STAGE DANCE By
Miss SHANTADEVI
TIME: Sat. Sun. 3—5—7—9—11 P. M.
DAILY: 5—7—9—11—P. M.
KRISHNA CINEMA
DUBASH THEATRE, New Charni Rd.
COMING KRISHNA PICTURE—
A CROWN FOR TWO DAYS.

EYE TROUBLES.
of any kind—Iritis, Stye, Watery Eye, Corneal Ulcer, redness, etc. Even Cataract Glaucoma Granular lid cured without knife by our Cocoanut Brand 'Lotus Honey'—genuine and purest in market. Cure guaranteed. Dram Rs. 2-8, 2 Drams Rs. 4. Ask free particulars to:—
NEW FORMULA CO., Kandi, Bengal.
Tel: "Ulcer," Kandi.
Agent: A. T. GIDVANI 2 Gungoo St. KARACHI.

When You Spend so much for Your Clothes why not be certain that they are made by artistic Tailor
ARAUJO FERNANDES & CO.,
MERCHANT TAILORS.
PRINCESS STREET . BOMBAY.

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AMUSEMENTS.

SPECIALLY FOR COCOANUT DAY HOLIDAY

A Joint Concert

BY

Miss **PADMAVATIBAI**—the Famous Singer

FROM BENARES AND

MUMTAZ BEGUM alias **PUTLABAI**

THE RENOWNED DANCER.

A RARE OPPORTUNITY FOR MUSIC LOVERS OF BOMBAY.

AND

A FINE TREAT FOR THE HOLIDAY.

DON'T MISS THE OPPORTUNITY

BOOK YOUR SEATS EARLY.

A Programme that is crammed up with music and dances to suit all tastes.

PLACE :—**Sir COWASJI JEHANGIR HALL**

TIME :—MONDAY, 23rd August, 1926, at 3-30 p. m. (S. T.)

Tickets could be reserved at the Saraswati Sangit Vidyalaya, Thakurdwar, Girgaum, Bombay.

S. J. OVALEKAR, Manager.

AUCTION SALES.

BENNETT & CO.

120, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY SITUATE AT ELPHINSTONE ROAD, PAREL

Under instructions from N. H. Moos, Esq., the receiver appointed in Suit No. 805 of 1925 (The Central Bank of India Ltd. v. Ebrahim Esmail) and with the concurrence of Mr. Karmali Munjibhoy the Mortgagee, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 18th instant, sell by Public Auction at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.) on the premises the following property :—

All that piece of foras freehold new salt batty ground with the messuage, and dwelling house standing thereon situate on the north side of the new Elphinstone Road, Parel, admeasuring about 722 square yards and registered under Collector's Old Nos. 563/64, 565, New No. 12583 and New Survey No. 2/1967, Cadastral Survey No. 9 of Dadar, Naigaum Division and assessed by the Municipality under Ward No. 384 and Street No. 17 and bounded as follows on the North by a pair of batty land of Naroo Hubaji and Harry Babaji, on the South by the Elphinstone Road on the East by the property of Rustomji Nanabhoy and on the West by other part of the said land lately belonging to the Mortgagor but now to Fatmabai and Haji Dawood Elias.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, apply to Messrs. Payne and Co., Attorneys for the Receiver or to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE BUNGALOWS AT MAHABLESHWAR, KNOWN AS "OCTAGON" AND "ROSARY" WITH OUTHOUSES AND STABLES.

Under instructions from Messrs. Mulla and Mulla, Attorneys for the parties concerned, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 18th instant, sell by Public Auction at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.) at their Rooms the following Bungalows :—

All that piece of land situate at Mahableshwar Hill, containing by admeasurement 30 Gunthas bearing Revision Survey No. 97 and described and particularly noted as No. 97 and 97a in the certified map or plan of the Mahableshwar Hill deposited in the office of the Collector of Satara and which is bounded on the East by a public road on the West by the Road going to St. James' Cottage on the North Revision Survey No. 103 and footpath and on the South by a public Road and which said premises formerly belonged to the estate of Mr. Sorabji Dadabhai Dubash, Each Bungalow consists of one drawing room, one dining room and three bedrooms with outhouses, etc.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Mulla and Mulla, Solicitors or to the undersigned.

BENNETT & CO.

BLACK HAIR-DYE.

It turns grey hair in 2 minutes of application into Black. No dye is like it and none will give you such satisfaction. R. U. Secretary of H. E. H. Nizam's Government writes from Hyderabad: "We used many hair dyes, Indian and English, but found yours the best of all. Re. 1 As. 4 for 1 box; Rs. 3 As. 4 for 3 boxes. Postage extra. Dr. Bheiskankar J. Vaid, Kazi's Dhabba, Matta Polo, Ahmedabad City.

BANKING

Punjab National Bank, Limited.

ESTABLISHED 1895.

Capital Authorised	1,00,00,000
Capital Issued	50,00,000
Capital Subscribed	50,00,000
Capital Paid up to 31-12-25	30,84,370
Reserve Fund up to 31-12-25	25,50,000

HEAD OFFICE: LAHORE.

Abohar	Hoshiarpur	Multan City
Allahabad	Hyderabad (Sind)	Montgomery
Amritsar	Jullundur	Okara (Dist. Montgomery)
Amballa City	Jarranwalla	Peshawar City
Amballa Cant.	Jammu	Peshawar Cant.
Bombay	Jhelum City	Patiala
Cawnpore	Karachi	Quetta
Calcutta	Kasur	Rawalpindi
Delhi	Lahore City	Sangla Hill
D. I. Khan	Lahore Cant.	Sargodha
Ferozepore	Jhang (Maghiana)	Sialkot City
Gujranwalla	Lyallapur	Simla
Gojra	Ludhiana	Srinagar
Hafizabad	Meerut City	

LONDON AGENTS :—

THE MIDLAND BANK LTD.

AMERICAN AGENTS :—

THE AMERICAN EXCHANGE PACIFIC NATIONAL BANK, LTD.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at 3 per cent. from January to June and 2½ per cent. from July to December, at Bombay on a minimum daily balance of Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of Interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS :—Sums as low as Rs. 10 received and interest allowed at 4½ per cent. per annum.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS :—The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved securities.

CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS etc., of outstations are bought, collected and discounted.

For other particulars and rules of business apply to—

SHIVA DATTA,
Manager.

Sassoon House,
Churchgate Street, Bombay.

Bank of India, Ld.

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906
(Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VII of 1882).

HEAD OFFICE:
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY
BRANCHES: Calcutta and Ahmedabad.

LONDON AGENTS:
THE WESTMINSTER BANK, LTD.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED ...Rs. 2,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP ..... Rs. 1,00,00,000
RESERVE FUND ..... Rs. 75,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum from January to June and at 2 per cent. per annum from July to December. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter period at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS opened on favourable terms. Rules on application.

A. G. GRAY,
Manager.

RAINFALL AT BOMBAY.

Bombay, August 17.

Stations.	24 hours to 8 a.m. of 17th Aug 1926	Total since 1st June 1926.	June 1st to Aug. 17. 1924.	1925.
	In. Ct.	In. Ct.	In. Ct.	In. Ct.
Colaba Point	0 21	55 48	26 03	42 42
Fort ..	0 30	80 89	28 94	47 29
J.J. Hospital	0 39	65 29	29 95	45 20

COLABA OBSERVATORY, BOMBAY.

Summary of Meteorological Observations during 24 hours ending 8 a. m. of 17th August 1926.

Barometer (corrected to 32° F) at 8 a.m. 29.673 inches (.081 below normal).
" " at 4 p.m. (previous day.) 29.635 " (.061 below normal.)
Change of 8 a.m. barometer in past 24 hours. —.046
Temperature (dry bulb) at 8 a.m. 80.9 degrees
" (wet bulb) " 77.6 "
Maximum temperature during 24 hours 81.7 degrees (2.6 below normal)
Minimum " " 78.4 degrees (1.2 above normal.
Relative Humidity at 8 a.m. 86 per cent.
" " at 4 p.m. (previous day) 85 o/o.
Direction of wind at 8 a.m WSW
Velocity " " 17 miles per hour.
Total movement of wind in 24 hours 231 miles,
Velocity of Maximum gust of wind during 24 hours 40 miles per hour.
Extent of cloud at 8 a.m. (the whole sky cloudy=10) 10
Rainfall in 24 hours 0.21 inches
Total rainfall during the month 18.41 "
" " " year 58.57 "
Weather Remarks .. ..

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

FOR THE 17TH AUGUST, 1926.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Tuesday, the 17th August 1926, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Pusjab:—Delhi reports 2.78 " rain and Hissar 0.25". Skies are lightly clouded over the southwest and moderately to heavily clouded elsewhere. The air is generally more humid than usual, except in the extreme north. Both maximum and minimum temperatures were much lower than usual near the region of rainfall and the maximum alone in the submontane districts.

The United Provinces.—Agra has had 2.53" of rain and Allahabad 0.60". Skies are heavily clouded over the greater part of the area. Humidity is in excess at Jhansi and in defect at Cawnpore. Temperature was nearly normal everyhere.

Sind and Rajputana.—Jaipur reports 0.39" of rain and Mount Abu 1.00". Skies are lightly to moderately clouded over Sind and moderately to heavily clouded over Rajputana. The air is localy more humid than usual in east Rajputana. Temperature did not differ much from normal.

Gujerat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Surat and Ahmedabad report each a light fall of rain. Skies are heavily cloud. Humidity is in excess in Cutch. Maximum temperature was below normal in east Kathiawar and the adjoining parts of Gujarat.

The Central Provinces.—Saugor has had 0.35" of rain, Hoshangabad 1.69", Khandwa 0.85", Akola 0.49", Amraoti 0.26", Nagpur 0.97", Chanda 2.70" and Raipur 0.51". Skies are heavily clouded over most of the area. The air is more humid than usual in the southwestern parts. Maximum temperature was below normal in Berar and the east Central Provinces.

The Konkan.—Bombay has had 0.21" of rain, Ratnagiri 0.70," Marmugao 0.40" and Karwar 0.84". Skies are heavily clouded. Both humidity and temperature are normal. The highest temperature recorded at Bombay was 81deg.7 (3deg. below normal) and the lowest 78.deg.4 (1deg. above normal).

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Belgaum reports 2.09" of rain, Nizamabad 2.30" and Hyderabad 0.19". Skies are heavily clouded and humidity is nearly normal. Maximum temperature was lower than usual almost throughout the division.

General Remarks.—A depression from Orissa is affecting weather in the northeast of the reporting area. It has stimulated the activity of the monsoon in the north of the Peninsula and the Central Provinces. The monsoon has weakened in Gujarat. Rainfall has been nearly general in the west United Provinces, Gujarat, the Central Provinces, the Konkan and Hyderabad and local in the east Punjab, the east United Provinces, east Rajputana, the Bombay Deccan and Malabar. The only important fall, which remains to be mentioned, is 1.14" at Mangalore.

Forecast.—Extension in the central parts of the country.

Daily Weather Telegram for the 16th August 1926 issued from Simla.

The deep depression near Burdwan yesterday has further intensified and is now centred near Balasore. It is causing very heavy rain in Orissa and Arakan and strong monsoon in the Bay. The monsoon has extended in the interior of the Peninsula and is weakening in northwest India. Rainfall has been nearly general in Burma, Bihar and Orissa, the west United Provinces, Gujarat, the Central Provinces, the Konkan, the Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad, and local in Assam, Bengal, the Punjab Central India, Coorg, Malabar and on the north Madras coast; while a few falls have occurred in Kashmir, the North-West Frontier Province, northeast Baluchistan and southeast Madras.

The chief amounts, not mentioned in the Bombay Report, were:—Moulmein, Rangoon, one and a half inches; Kyaukpyu five; Akyab ten; Cox's Bazar two; Chittagong one and a half; Balasore eight; Cuttack seven; Sambalpore five; Chaibasa, Ranchi, Daltonganj, Gaya, Cherat one and a half.

OBSERVATIONS RECORDED AT 8 HRS. ON Tuesday. THE 17th OF AUGUST 1926

STATIONS.	RAINFALL. Past 24 hours.	Total 1st June to date	Normal 1st June to date	Departure 1st June to date.	Normal
Baluchistan					
Quetta		0.16	1.24	—1.08	9.75
Punjab—					
Multan		2.36	3.96	—1.60	7.20
Rawalpindi		18.32	15.28	+3.04	34.77
Lahore		.698	10.22	—3.24	19.68
Hissar ..	0.25	11.11	7.55	+3.56	14.47
Ambala		22.69	15.57	+7.12	30.49
Delhi	2.78	17.68	15.14	+2.54	26.86
United Provinces					
Agra	2.53	17.07	15.79	—1.28	26.90
Mainpur		15.51	14.82	+0.69	27.07
Jhansi ..	0.16	20.50	22.70	—3.20	36.17
Cawnpore		17.91	19.62	—1.72	35.92
Allahabad ..	0.60	14.16	22.55	—8.39	29.66
Sind—					
Jacobabad		1.89	1.93	—0.04	3.08
Karachi		3.14	5.01	—1.87	7.06
Rajputana-					
Bikaner		5.40	6.35	—0.95	14.79
Ajmer		10.08	12.66	—2.62	20.65
Jaipur ..	0.39	11.47	14.36	—2.89	24.21
Kotah		9.90	17.50	—7.60	28.23
Mount Abu ..	1.00	40.44	39.71	+1.13	60.76
Kathiawar—					
Bhuj		20.86	10.05	10.81	14.39
Dwaraka		7.16	9.63	—2.47	13.52
Veraval		30.06	13.65	16.41	18.80
Rajkot ..		20.58	18.52	+2.06	26.29
Bhavnagar ..	0.09	14.62	13.43	+1.19	21.20
para ..					
Surat ..	0.17	40.88	29.63	11.25	49.97
Ahmedabad ..	0.12	26.48	21.70	+5.25	28.83
Deesa ..	0.03	12.98	16.21	—3.23	24.70
Cental India W.					
Neemuch		20.51	17.54	+3.97	29.19
Indore ..	0.02	14.29	20.15	—5.86	33.12
CentralProvinces					
Jubbulpore ..	0.05	24.86	35.22	10.36	55.14
Saugor ..	0.35	26.58	28.71	—2.13	44.95
Hoshangabad	1.69	38 63	30.56	+8.07	48.83
Khandwa ..	0.85	18.14	17.42	+1.01	29.63
Akola ..	0.49		18.52		31.30
Amraoti ..	0.26	14.38	18.82	—4.44	33.05
Nagpur ..	0.97	31.47	28.90	+2.57	45.97
Chanda ..	2.70	29.40	31.21	—1.81	51.90
Raipur ..	0.51	14.06	31.32	17.26	56.68
Konkan—					
Bombay ..	0.21	55.48	51.17	+4.31	76.63
Ratnagiri ..	0.70	85.97	74.16	12.81	99.08
Mormugao ..	0.40	69.94	71.70	—1.76	94.95
Karwar ..	0.84	78.23	88.98	10.75	120.12
Bombay Deccan					
Malegaon ..	0.05	10.74	10.70	+0.04	22.23
Ahmednagar	0.01	11.42	9.82	+1.60	22.33
Poona ..	0 16	16.61	14.2	+2.34	27.11
Sholapur ..	0.03	14.81	11.35	+0.46	28.45
Bijapur ..	0.02	4 5	7.03	—2.82	20.90
Belgaum ..	2.09	40.60	31.04	+9.56	50.13
Hyderabad—					
Aurangabad ..	0.12	13.84	14.35	+5.49	27.53
Nizamabad				—1.98	40.08
Indur ..	2.30	17.38	21.36		
Hyderabad ..	0.19	7.42	14.68	—7.26	32.27
Malabar—					
Mangalore ..	1.14	83.26	87.08	—2.82	125.08
Calicut ..	0.30	91.45	74.73	16.72	117.16
Cochin ..	0.01	68.76	59.67	+9.09	114.51
Trivandrum ..		23.91	23.01	+0.90	64.51
Ceylon- Colombo	0.12	26.10	14.94	11.11	84.10
Madras Excluding Malabar & Mysore					
Masulipatam	0.02	11.44	14.89	—3.45	41.59
Bellary ..	..	3.34	5.04	—1.72	20.51
Cuddapah ..	..	12.00	10.01	+1.99	31.23
Madras ..	0.01	4.68	8.28	—3.90	50.74
Bangalore ..	..	7.04	9.88	—2.84	35.37
Coimbatore ..	..	4.52	3.74	+0.78	22.29
Trichinopoly ..	..	4.00	4.41	—0.41	933.8
Nagapatam ..	..	0.40	5.23	—4.83	1 54.8

QUOTATIONS OF LOCAL MILL CLOTHS

Bombay, Aug. 17.

	Per lb.	Rs. a. p.
KHADI.		
Textile	"	0 12 6
Century	"	0 12 6
Jacob	"	0 11 6
E D Sassoon	"	0 11 3
Elphinstone	"	0 11 6
Apollo	"	0 11 6
LONG CLOTH (Full Weight) 34/40 in.		
Standard Mill	Per lb.	1 0 9
Century 91i-92i	"	1 0 0
Century 6404-870	"	1 0 9
Hindustan Mill	"	1 1 3
Fazal (Mahal)	"	1 1 0
Phoenix	"	1 0 6
Pabaney (Phoolmala)	"	1 0 3
Manekji (Patangia)	"	1 0 6
Kaliamardan	"	1 0 3
Daud Sahib	"	0 15 9
LONG CLOTH (Light weight) No. 5202/5303:		
Rachmel Mill	Per lb.	1 1 6
Hindustan Mill	"	1 1 0
David Mills	"	1 1 3
Apollo Mill	"	1 1 3
LONG CLOTH X Quality :—		
Swan Fulay	Per lb.	1 1 3
Gold Mohor	"	1 0 0
LONG CLOTH Satin Calender 34.42 In :—		
Textile (Hand)	Per lb.	1 0 0
Spring (Merchant)	"	1 0 0
Century (Bugle)	"	0 15 0
Apollo (Pyala)	"	0 15 6
Tata Mill (Darji)	"	1 0 0
Sakuntala	"	0 15 9
Sundari Brand	"	1 0 0
Globe	"	0 15 0
Rachael	"	0 15 6
Palkhi	"	1 0 0
Maher	"	1 0 6
LEPAD :—		
Spring	"	1 0 0
Textile	"	1 0 0
Century	"	0 15 6
Maher	"	1 0 0
DHOOTIES 7, 8, 9 Yards.—		
Spring (Balance)	"	1 2 0
Jacob	"	1 1 0
Century	"	1 2 0
Mun Mill	"	1 1 0
DHOOTIES 10 Yards :—		
Spring (Balance)	"	1 1 0
Century	"	1 1 0
Jacob	"	1 0 0
Mun Mill	"	1 0 6
1386 Tata	"	3 1 0
CHECK GREY DRILL x lbs. 5 :—		
Bombay Cotton	Per piece	4 2 0
Jamshed	"	4 2 0
Century	"	4 8 0
Pearl Pabaney	"	4 4 0
Hindustan No. 902	"	4 9 0
BLACK CHECK :—		
2800 Sholapur	"	11 8 0
2020 Jacob	"	5 14 0
5800 Kurla	"	...
1325 Morarji	"	6 2 0
GABRUN NO. 5124 :—		
Pearl Pabaney	"	8 4 0
Hindustan	"	8 6 0
E D Rachael	"	7 6 0
SALITA :—		
Century	Per lb.	0 15 6
Textile	"	0 15 6
Spring (Merchant)	"	1 0 0
STRIPED SADIS Yards 12 :—		
777 Kohinoor	Per piece	2 8 0
777 Crescent	"	2 6 0
Apollo David	"	2 6 0
DUKDI Yards 12, 13, 14 :—		
Kanta	Per lb.	1 3 6
Great	"	1 4 0
Phoenix	"	1 4 0
Kohinoor	"	...
Tata	"	1 4 0
CHADAR KORI CALANDER.		
Hindustan	"	1 0 9
David	"	1 0 9
Maliel	"	1 0 9

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

Bombay, Aug. 17.

3 1/2 per cent Rupee Paper Rs. 77/5.

4 per cent. Conversion Loan due 1931-36 Rs. 94/4.

5 per cent. War Loan due 1929|47 Rs. 101|10.

5 per cent. Loan due 1935 Rs. 102/12.

5 per cent. Loan due 1933 (Tax Free) Rs. 104/6.

5 per cent. Loan (Tax Free) due 1945|55 Rs. 108/7.

5 1|2 per cent. War Bonds (Tax Free) due 1928 Rs. 107/4.

6 per cent. Bonds (Tax Free) due 1926 Rs. 100/4

6 per cent. Bonds (Tax Free) due 1927 Rs. 102/4.

6 per cent. Bonds (Tax Free) due 1930 Rs. 107.

6 per cent. Bonds (Tax Free) due 1931 Rs. 108.

6 per cent. Bonds (Tax Free) due 1932 Rs 109/1

6 1/2 per cent. Bombay Development Loan (Tax Free) due 1935 Rs. 113/9.

4 per cent Port Trust due 1974 Rs. 86.

4 per cent Municipal due 1974 Rs. 85.

4 per cent. Improvement Trust due 1974 Rs. 85.

6 per cent. Bombay Municipal due 1954 Rs. 112/8.

6 per cent. Municipal due 1929|49 Rs. 103

4 per cent Loan due 1960/70 Rs. 88/2.

Tone of Market :—Firm, good demand.

INDIAN NEWS IN BRIEF.

Another case of murder during the riots in Calcutta came up for trial before the High Court sessions on the 16th instant presided over by Mr. Justice Rankin. The accused, Yusuf Beg, a lad aged sixteen, was charged with murdering a Hindu Durwan on July 22nd near Rajabazar. It was alleged that during the skirmish between Hindus and Mahomedans the accused stabbed the deceased with a knife killing him on the spot. A European who was coming at that time chased the accused who was subsequently arrested by the police. The trial is proceeding.

The citizens of Benares celebrated the 342nd death anniversary of Poet Tulsidas who wrote Ramayana in Hindi. A meeting was held under the presidency of Mr. V. N. Mehta, District Magistrate, at which it was resolved to request the Government of India to declare Tulsighat, the banks of the Ganges, as an ancient monument and look after its repairs and upkeep.

The Associated Press is very reliably informed that Mr. M. V. Abhyankar, Bar.-at-Law, the sitting member of the Legislative Assembly will again contest the same seat from the same constituency on the Congress ticket in the ensuing general elections.—A.P.

Owing to continuous and heavy rain in Calcutta a house in Lower Circular Road collapsed last night burying three persons under the debris. The fire brigade immediately arrived on the scene and extricated the men. One was seriously hurt while the others escaped with minor injuries.—A. P.

PORTUGUESE GOVERNOR-GENERAL.

REACHES GOA.

NOVA GOA, Aug. 16.

General Massano De Amorin arrived here on Saturday evening, and was greeted by the populace at all stations from Castle Rock station and especially at Margao where the municipal corporation held a special meeting to greet him. He assumed charge yesterday in special meeting of the Legislative Council. H.E. the Patriach of the East Indies was present for first time since proclamation of Portuguese Republic, and accompanied the Governor-General to old Goa where passing under the historic Viceroy's Arch, General Amorin went to Bom Jesus Church and received Saint Xavier's staffs, the symbol of Portguese India Government service.

The Cruiser "Republic" is expected in a few days with new high officers to replace the three dismissed ones who must leave Goa this week. Troops were kept under arms in quarters till the eve of the Governor's arrival.—A.P.

NOTICE ON BABU RAJENDRA PRASAD

BIHAR GOVERNMENT EXPLAIN.

PATNA, August 16.

With regard to the notice under section 144 served on Babu Rajendra Prasad at Giridih prohibiting him from delivering lectures on khadi illustrated with lantern slides and display of khadi pictures, the Government of Bihar and Orissa in a communique say:

The facts are that on a representation made by the police who had been misled by a Bengali leaflet announcing that there was to be a bioscope exhibition and that it was proposed to give it without license contrary to the provisions of the Cinematograph Act, 1918, the Sub-Divisional Magistrate issued a notice prohibiting such exhibition on the ground that owing to risk of fire, there might be danger to human life. On its being pointed out that the apparatus to be used was not cinematograph but a magic lantern the same exhibition was allowed to proceed. On learning of the issue of notice, the Deputy Commissioner had at once pointed out that the Cinematograph Act was not applicable and that no notice was required. By amicable arrangement between Babu Rajendra Prasad and the Sub-Divisional Magistrate, one or two slides were not shown.—Free Press.

A POLITICAL PRISONER'S PLIGHT.

SUFFERING FROM TUBERCULOSIS.

CALCUTTA, Aug. 17.

Harikumar Chakravarti, a state prisoner, was brought down to Calcutta yesterday from Rangoon, where he was lodged in Insein Jail.

He is kept for the present in the Alipore Central Jail pending medical examination as it is suspected he is a victim to tuberculosis.

The Government of Burma had requested the Government of Bengal for his removal, and he will be transferred to Hazaribagh.—Free Press.

SHATRUNJAYA MOURNING DAY.

Mr. Balchand Hirachand, representative of Sheth Anandji Kalyanji, issued a circular requesting the people to stop business on the Shatrunjaya mourning day and to join mourning processions. A meeting was held in the Shantibhuvan Theatre at Malegaon under the presidentship of Mr. M. V. Khare. The theatre was full. A resolution was passed protesting against the decision of the Hon. Mr. Watson and it was recorded that Jains should stop visiting the shrines till the matter had been settled favourably.

AT AHMEDNAGAR.

The city of Ahmednagar wholly observed a complete hartal on Sunday the 15th instant. There was a grand procession of all castes in mourning dress and black flags to protest against Mr. Watson's decision.

A meeting of the Jain community of Multan was held on the 15th instant in the Jain temple when a resolution was passed approving of the resolution of the Jain Swetamber Conference held at Bombay regarding the appointment of a Commissioner to investigate into the rights of Jains and Palitana Durbar, and strongly requesting Government to act on it.

SAVE

HEAVY INCOME TAX

Through intricance of Income Tax Laws by consulting :—

Mr. BHAT (*Specialist in INCOME TAX line*)

who has had practical experience of the difficulties met with by Merchants in Bombay and Central Division.

BHAT and NAGINDAS MANILAL

Phone No. 24064. Bharatbhuvan, Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY

BOMBAY COTTON MARKET

BOMBAY MARKET

COTTON

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

Bombay, Aug. 17.

A further sharp advance of 38 to 35 points in New York futures has been reported today. The market improved on further short covering and trade buying. Liverpool has been reported 7 to 6 points higher.

Messrs. Drennan and Co. have received the following cable dated 16th instant from their Liverpool friends, Messrs. J. H. Springman and Co.:—

"Think advance only temporary, advance caused by expected early settlement of labour troubles. Damage is feared from boll-weevils, in the South-West. Otherwise the crop prospects continue good."

Messrs. Thomas Smith and Co.'s report:—

The American market is steady on reports of too much rain, which, after the recent continuous intermittent rains, is rather undesirable, and likely to lend itself to increase of insect damage.

The Watkin's Bureau has published an estimate of condition 68.5 per cent. and expectation of crop 15,787,000 bales against their last estimate on the 2nd instant of 68.7 per cent. and 14,842,000 bales.

Messrs. Umrigar and Vesugar's New York friends, Messrs. A. Norden and Co., cable under date 16th instant as under:—

"Technical re-adjustment. Shorts scared due to showers."

In consequence of a further rise in American futures the Marwari Bazar opened this morning at Rs. 316½, i.e., Rs. 2½ higher than yesterday's closing rate for F. G. Broach August, and fluctuating within half a rupee closed at Rs. 316. One Japanese House was a moderate seller, whilst Shroffs were buyers. Whilst April-May opened at Rs. 317¼ and after small fluctuations closed at Rs. 316¼. Commission Houses were moderate buyers, whilst Bazar operators and Shroffs were sellers. At Sewri the Bazar opened at Rs. 316½ and eased to Rs. 315½ on Bazar operators selling, and closed at Rs. 316. Shroffs were moderate buyers.

Fine Oomra December-January opened at Rs. 305 and moving within a small range closed at the opening rate. Shroffs were moderate buyers. F. G. Bengal December-January was nominally quoted at Rs. 252½.

Our market for ready cotton was quiet but steady with moderate demand.

COTTON.

COTTON GREEN CLOSING QUOTATIONS

6 P.M.

Bombay, Aug. 17.

Fully Good Broach April-May	316
Fully Good Broach July-August	345
Fully Good Bengal Dec-Jan	252
Fine Oomra Dec-Jan	304½

SPOT QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Aug 17.

M G Dhollera—Superfine 351, Fine 343, F Good 335, Good 327.

M G Kadi-Viramgaon—Superfine 356, Fine 348, F Good 340, Good 332.

M G Sawgin-Dharwar—Superfine 376, Fine 368, F Good 360, Good 352.

M G Kalagin—Superfine 356, Fine 348, F Good 340, Good 332.

M G Broach No. 2—Superfine 366, Fine 358, F Good 350, Good 342

M G Southerns—F Good 348, Good 338, F G Fair 328.

M G Punjab-American—Superfine 376, Fine 368, F Good 360, Good 352.

EAST INDIAN COTTON ASSOCIATION.

Bombay, Aug. 17.

Fully Good Broach April-May	316
Fully Good Broach July-Aug	346
Fully Good Bengal Dec-Jan	253
Fine Oomra Dec-Jan	305
Good Southerns Aug-Sept	335

RECEIPTS.

Bombay, Aug. 17.

The following are the receipts of cotton produce, etc., for the 48 hours ending 6 p.m. on 16th August, 1926:—

Cotton	1,046 bales.
Wheat	1,068 cwts.
Linseed	4,800 cwts.
Rape, etc.	299 cwts.
Gingellyseed	185 cwts.
Poppyseed	286 cwts.
Groundnuts	516 cwts.
Castorseed	510 cwts.
Rice	3,083 cwts.
Myrabollams	635 cwts.
Cottonseed	502 cwts.
Mowraseed	2,939 cwts.
Grain	483 cwts.
Juwar	1,518 cwts.
Masur	nil.
Barley	nil.
Bajri	701 cwts.
Coal	1,615 tons.

TELEGRAPHIC MARKET INFORMATION.

Bombay, Aug. 17.

Messrs. Ratilal and Co. have received today the following cable from our friends of New York:—

"Market affected favourably by bad crop accounts and insects."

NEW YORK DEMAND BILLS

New York, Aug. 16.

To-day's rate:—
Demand Bills 485.50

BREUL & CO.'S MARKET REPORT.

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY.

Bombay, August 17.

In full-pressed Bales	2 Days.	Since 1st September This year	Last year
Khandesh		2,92,218	2,97,289
Central India	276	3,85,423	3,47,943
Barsi and Nagar		2,24,691	2,09,011
Hyderabad-Gaorani		74,389	98,236
Berar	196	4,78,750	5,73,045
Central Provinces	9	2,47,606	2,58,781
Total Oomras	481	17,02,456	17,84,305
Dholera		2,85,060	3,15,942
N.W. Provinces	151	1,31,013	1,32,972
Rajputana	88	1.15.289	82,401
Sind-Punjab		2,95,049	3,64,988
Broach		3,13,357	4.86.672
Coompta & Dharwar	51	1,64,916	2,14,656
Westerns-Northerns	635	1,12,821	1,20,642
Cocconada		3,124	2,319
Tinnevelly and Cambodia		66.385	39.710
Persian		5.155	6,681
American		17,257	9,649
Egyptian and African		84,725	71,290
Comilla, Burma & other sorts		3,700	3,513
Total	1,406	33,00,313	36,35,740

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.

In full-pressed Bales	Yesterday.	1st Sept. to 12th August This year	Last year
Europe	312	5,40,255	6,94,315
Japan & China	6,125	18,42,009	19,87,924
Coast Ports		23,660	22,704
Up-country by Rail		1,09,366	15,504
Afloat in harbour for Europe, China and Japan		13,976	28,001
Total	6.437	25,29,266	27,48,448

READY APPROXIMATE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Aug. 17.

	Ready.	New.
Bengal Superfine M.G.	260	.....
Bengal F G M G	245/50	.....
Bengal F G M G	230/35	.....
Sindh-Punjab Fine M G	245	.....
Sindh-Punjab F G M G	225/30	.....
Punjab-Americans F G M G	330/35	.....
Wardha-Hingt Fine M.G.	335	.....
Nagpur Fine M G	330/35	.....
Yeotmal Fine M G	315/20	.....
Pulgaon Fine M G	315/25	.....
Arvi Fine M G	325/30	.....
Amraoti Fine M.G.	300/5	.....
Khamgaon-Akola Fine M G	290/95	.....
Mulkapur Fine M G	270/75	.....
Khandesh Fine M G	260/65	.....
Khandesh F.G. M. G.	.....	.....
Broach Fine M.G.	340/50	.....
Broach F.G. M.G	310/15	.....
Muthia Fine M G	245/50	.....
Muthia F.G. M.G.	230	.....
Dharwar F.Good S.G.	.....	.....
Coompta M.G.	355	.....
Westerns Good M.G.	310/15	.....
Westerns H.G.	.....	.....
Miraj M.G.	330	.....
Cambodia F G M G	330/90	.....
Navsari F.G. MG	.....	.....
Surat F G M G	370/80	.....
Kadi/Viramgaon FG. MG.	300/5	.....
Dhollera F.G MG	300/2	.....
Kalagin FG. M.G	.....	.....

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

Liverpool, Aug. 16.

	To-day's opening	To-day's closing.
August	.....	9.05
September	.....	8.98
October	8.88	8.89
November	.....	8.75
December	8.75	8.76
January	8.77	8.78
February	.....	8.79
March	8.84	8.85
April	.....	8.85
May	8.88	8.88
June	.....	8.85
July	.....	8.86
August	.....	8.80
Middling Spot	.....	9.54

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, Aug. 16.

	To-day's opening	To-day's closing.
August	.....	14.77
September	.....	14.77
October	.....	14.72
November	14.65	14.57
December	.....	14.42
January	.....	14.29
February	.....	14.23
March	.....	14.17
April	.....	14.17
May	.....	14.12
June	.....	14.12
July	.....	14.12
August	.....	14.12
Sakellaridis, F.G.F. Spot	.....	15.70

INDIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, Aug. 16.

	To-day's closing
Scinde Good	6.35+.05
Scinde Fully Good	6.65+.05
Scinde Fine	6.95+.05
Bengal Good	6.45+.05
Bengal Fully Good	6.75+.05
Bengal Fine	7.05+.05
Oomra Good	7.20+.05
Oomra Fully Good	7.50+.05
Oomra Fine	7.80+.05
Broach Good	7.50+.05
Broach Fully Good	7.90+.05
Broach Fine	8.30+.05

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

Liverpool, Aug. 16.

	To-day's sales. bales.
Sales at Liverpool	5,000
Sales on Speculation	100
Sales of East Indian Cotton	nil.

NEW YORK 11 A.M.:—
(As known in Liverpool at closing time).

	To-day's price.
October	16.68+.31
January	16.68+.36
March	16.90+.41

NEW YORK 12-45 pm.:—

October	16.64+.46
January	16.62+.52
March	16.85+.56

NEW ORLEANS 9 A.M.—

October	16.71+.41
January	16.61+.49

NEW YORK COTTON.

New York, Aug. 16.

	To-day's price.
October	16.90+.37
December	16.87+.36
January	16.93+.38
March	17.15+.35
May	17.32+.37
Middling Spot	18.35+.35

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS

New York, Aug. 16.

	To-day's price. Bales.
Day's Receipts at all U.S. Ports	16,000
Day's Exports to Great Britain	4,000
Day's Exports to the Continent	17,000

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.

New York, Aug. 16.

	To-day's price.
October	17.10+.57
January	16.99+.57
Middling Spot	18.10+.57

WHEAT—LONDON MARKET.

London, Aug. 16.

To-day's price:—
Barletta Russo, per 61 lb August shipment value 54

Market:—Steady

Wheat, Australian, August shipment sellers 57

Market:—Steady.

Wheat, Choice White Karachi August shipment buyers 56/9

Market:—Steady.

Parcel, Victorian Wheat, June shipment paid 56/10 1/2

LINSEED

London, Aug 16.

To-day's price:—
Linseed Calcutta August/September shipment sellers ton £19:0:0

Linseed Calcutta September/October shipment sellers ton £19:0:0

London, Aug. 16

To-day's price:—
Linseed, La Plata, c i f August/September shipment offered ton £16 7/8

Linseed, La Plata, c i f September/October shipment Hull paid ton £17:0:0

Market:—Steady

Linseed La Plata Afloat, Hull paid £16:0:0

Linseed Bombay August/September shipment sellers £19 1/2

JAVA SUGAR—LONDON MARKET.

London, Aug. 16.

To-day's price:—
Java Sugar, Fine White, Dutch Standard No. 25, c and Calcutta—
September per cwt 15/10 1/2
October/December per cwt 16
January/March per cwt 16/3

Java Sugar, Fine White, Dutch Standard No. 25, c and f Bombay—
January/March per cwt 16/4

Java Sugar, Fine White, Dutch Standard No. 25, c and f Karachi—
January/March per cwt 16/4 3/4

COFFEE—NEW YORK MARKET.

New York, Aug. 16.

To-day's price:—
Fair Rio Coffee (No 7 quality) Spot 19 3/8

LINSEED OIL

London, Aug. 16.

To-day's price:—
Linseed Oil, naked, London September/December delivery paid cwt 34/7 1/2

Linseed Oil, naked, London January/April delivery paid cwt 35/4 1/2

LONDON PRODUCE.

London, Aug. 16.

To-day's price:—
Cottonseed Bombay August/September shipment sellers £7-3/4

Cottonseed Egyptian Black August shipment Hull nominal £9:7:6

Cottonseed Egyptian Sakellaridis August shipment Hull sellers £8:17:6

Castorseed Bombay August/September shipment sellers £15 1/2

Rapeseed, Ferozepore Usual Bold August/September shipment nominal ton £21:0:0

Rapeseed Toria August/September shipment nominal ton £21:0:0

Rapeseed Brown Cawnpore August/September shipment nominal ton £20:0:0

Rapeseed Yellow Cawnpore August/September shipment nominal ton £22:0:0

LONDON METALS.

London, Aug. 16.

To-day's price:—
Copper English Best Selected £65 3/4
Copper Braziers £72 1/2
Yellow Metal £68 1/2
Spelter Hard £31 1/4
Corrugated Sheets 24 gauge £16 3/4

MONEY MARKET.

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Aug. 17.

BOMBAY RATE—
Bank's selling T T 1/5 31/32.
Bank's selling D D 1/6d.

LONDON—
Bank's selling T T 1/5 31/32 August
Bank's selling D D 1/6d
Bank's selling T T 1/6 September
Bank's buying T T 1/6 1/32
Bank's buying D D 1/6 1/16
Bank's buying 3 Mos 1/6 5/16 August
Bank's buying 3 Mos 1/6 3/8 September
Bank's buying 3 Mos 1/6 1/2 December

NEW YORK—
Bank's selling T T 276
Bank's buying T T 274
Bank's buying D D 273
Bank's buying 3 Mos 269

PARIS—
Bank's selling D D 1252
Bank's buying D D 1352
Bank's buying 3 Mos 1367

JAPAN—
Bank's selling T T 132
Bank's buying 60 days 129 1/2

HONGKONG—
Bank's selling D D 146 1/4.

SHANGHAI—
Bank's selling D D 189 1/4.

SINGAPORE—
Bank's selling D D 156 1/2.

JAVA—
Bank's selling D D 90 1/8

CROSS RATES—
London—New York 4.85 15/16 16th inst.
London—Japan 1/11¾ 16th inst.
London—Paris 178.25 16th inst.
London—Belgium 180.00 16th inst
London—Switzerland 25.14 16th inst.
London—Italy 148.00 16th inst.
London—Prague 164.00 16th inst.

TONE OF STERLING EXCHANGE—
Steady.

London, Aug. 16.

To-day's rate:—
Interest day to day Loans 4 per cent.
Interest 7 days' Market Loans 4 per cent.

LONDON, DISCOUNTS.

Bombay, Aug. 16.

Gold £4/4/11½ 16th inst.
Silver London Ready 28 5/8d. 16th inst.
Silver London Forward 28 11/16d. 16th inst.

Silver New York Ready 62 1/8 c.
London Discounts 3 Mos 4 1/2 per cent. 16th inst.

London Discounts 6 Mos 4 5/8 per cent. 16th inst.

Bank of England Rate 5 per cent.
Imperial Bank of India Rate 4 per cent.
Money:—Call 1 1/4 per cent. 3 mos 2 1/4 per cent. 6 mos 2 1/2 per cent. 12 mos 4 1/2 per cent.
Tone:—Easy.

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES.

Bombay, Aug. 17.

To-day's rate:—
Bank Bills 3 months 4 1/2 per cent
Bank Bills 6 months 4 5/8 per cent
Fine Trade Bills 3 months 5 1/4 per cent.
Fine Trade Bills 6 months 5 3/4 per cent.

BULLION.

Bombay, Aug. 17.

Sovereigns ready 13/6/6
Sovereigns forward 13/6/6
National Bank Bar Gold 21/10/0
Bar gold ready Rs. 21/5/9
Bar gold forward Rs. 21/5/9
Bar gold 2nd settlement Rs. 21/5/6
Bar silver ready Rs. 64/10/0
Bar silver 1st settlement Rs. 64/10/0.
Bar silver 2nd settlement Rs. 64/6/0.

London, Aug. 16.

Bar gold ready s 84/11 1/2
Silver ready d. 28/10.
Silver forward d. 28/11.

TONE OF SILVER—
Dull. China sold. Small amount of business has been done.

LONDON EXCHANGES.

London, Aug. 16.

To-day's rate:—
T T Berlin on London 20.40 7/8
T T Amsterdam on London 12.11
T T Brussels on London unquoted
T T Madrid on London 31.82
T T Milan on London unquoted
T T Berne on London 25.15
T T Paris on London unquoted

LONDON SILVER.

London, Aug. 16.

Silver—China Barks sold. Business small. Market dull.

To-day's price:—
Spot 28 5/8
Forward 28 11/16

LONDON GOLD.

London, Aug. 16.

Open Market Price.

To-day's price:—
Bar Gold Fine per oz £4:4:11 1/4

SHARE BAZAR.

Bombay August 17th.

Our Agent's opening. Think favourably of Market.

Mill shares remained easier owing to profit-taking. On the whole market is likely to improve gradually.

We quote:—Fazulbhoy 887/8, Pearl 486/4, B. Dyeing 916/4, Century 382/8, Nagpur 528/12, Swadeshi 511/4, New Great 312-8.

Tata Hydro, Steel and Cement shares were firm.

We quote.—Tata Hydro 1065, Tata Defd. 115, Tata Ordy. 38/8, Tram 126/14

Tramways were steady at 127/8, Imperial Bank improved to Rs. 1500 with partly paid at 385.

Cotton mills cash also in request. Fabaney 255, Vishnu 2270, Luxmi 5450, Sholapur 8300 and Morarji 2250.

LOCAL BANKS Paid up Last Quotations

	Rs.	Divid.	Rs. a.
Bank of India	50	2½	79 4
Baroda	50	4	82
Central Co-operative.	50	7½	55½
Central	25	1½	26 8
Eastern	£ 5	9 p.o.	80
Imperial	500	40	1501 4
Imperial Contributory	*125	10	385
Union	5	0 4 0	3 6

CEMENTS AND MANGANESE

Bundi	10		17 12
Central India Mining.	10	4½Y	26 12
Indian Cement O.	350		108 12
Katni Cement O.	100		98 12
Katni Cement D.	40		260
Punjab Cement O.	10		7 12
Shivrajpur	10	8Y	45 8

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad Prantej	500	11 p.c.	940
Amritsar Pattis	100	10 p.c.	150
Central Province	100	7½ p.c.	117
Dhond Baramati	100	6 p.c.	95
Guzerat	100	5 p.c.	95
Hoshiarpur Doab	100	5 p.c.	102
Larkana	100	5 p.c.	78
Mandra Bhon	90	5 p.c.	80
Pachora Jammer	100	5 p.c.	90
Sara Sirajgunj	100	5 p.c.	95 xD
Sialkot Narowal	100	5 p.c.	101
Sind Light	100	12 p.c.	155
Tapti Valley	500	8 p.c.	712 8
Upper Sind Light	100	4 p.c.	75

STEAMER COMPANIES.

Bombay Steam Navigation O.	250		192 8
Bombay Steam Navigation P.	250		260
Scindia Steam	15—0—14	Y	10—3

ELECTRIC UNDERTAKINGS.

Ahmedabad Electricity	100	5 p.c.	75
Andhra Valley O.	1,000		757 8
Andhra Valley P.	1,000		1000
Bombay Tramways O	50	4-8	126 14
Bombay Tramways P.	50	3-8	66 ½
Karachi Electricity	100	6	95
Surat Electricity	100		65
Tata Hydro-Elec. O.	1,000	30	1065
Tata Hydro-Elec. P.	1,000	7 p.c.	975
Tata Power O.	1,000		570
Tata Power P.	1,000		785

PRESS COMPANIES

Akbari	500		250
Fort	475		150
Harvey & Sabapathy.	500	20-35	1000
Indian Cotton.	126	20	220
Manmad Manufacturing	250		230
New Berar	500	80	860
New East India	1,000		925
New Mofussil P.	400	40	510
Vow Prince of Wales.	500	61	710
Nelkart U.P.	500	40	680

MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES.

Alcock Ashdown	100		231 4
Belapur Co. Ltd.	76		18
B. Burma T. Corporation Ltd.	125	7-8	475
B. Burma T. Corporation New			122 8
Burma Corporation	10	0-6	10 12
Bombay Uganda	80	4-12	45
British Burma Petroleum	Sh.	8 0	5
Indo-Burma Petroleum	100		175
Jost Engineering	100	10	100
Mckenzie	100	30	335
New Union Floor Mills	100		30
Port Canning	1,000	50	695
Sardar Carbonic Gas.	100		90
Tata Iron Pref. 1st	150	6 p.c.y	130
Tata Iron Pref. 2nd	100		66
Tata Iron Defd.	30		105
Tata Iron and Steel Co O.	75		38 8
Thacker	50		125
Telephone	50	nil	28

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

Empire of India	50	22-8	710
Jupiter	15		5
New India	25	ly	23 10
Oriental Life	100	30 p c	1060
Vulcan	10	0-6-0	4 8
Industrial & Prudential	6	5½ p.c.	5

MILLS.

Ahmedabad Advance	100	10	430
Alliance	100		45
Apollo	50		6
Assur Virjee	100		3
Berar Manfg.	200	30	250
Bombay Cotton O.	500	15	320
Bombay Cotton P.	10	5 p.c.	5 8
Bombay Dyeing etc.	250	25	916 4
Bombay Industrial	100		7
Bombay Woollen	100		70
Bradbury	250	10	300
Bradbury P.	250	7 p.c	150
Broach Fine Counts.	250		62 8
Century	100	20y	382 8
Central India O.	100	16	528 12
Central India P.	500	5 p.c.	442 8
Ceylon	100		45
Colaba Land & Mill.	100		136 4
Coorla	100		140
Crescent	100	nil	18
Currimbhoy	250		310
David	500		300
Dawn	250	40	772 8
ED. Sassoon United O.	7/8		1 0 0
Ebrahimbhoy Pabaney	250	nil	253 12
Edward Sassoon	200	nil	135
Elphinstone O.	100		20 8
Emperor Edward	500		237 8
Fazulbhoy	250	25	887 8
Finlay	100	nil	130
Framjee Petit	1,000		525
Globe	100		25
Gokak	100	5	115
Hindoostan	1,000	100	1650
Hdian Bleaching, etc.	100	6	185
Indian Manufacturing	1,000	100	1100
Indore-Malwa United	100	12-8	390
Jamshed O.	250		60
Khatau Makanjee	Nil		90
Kilachand	25		4
Kohinoor	500		1050
Lakshmi Cotton	1,000	150	5400
Madhora Scindia	100		27
Madhowji Dharamsi	100		106 8
Madras United	250	15	480
Maneckjee Petit	1,000	100	1825
Mathradas	100		120
Meyer Sassoon	100		85
Morarjee Goculdas	1,000		2200
Model Mills, Nagpur	250		140
Mysore	50	5	115
New City of Bombay.	100	10	175
New Great Eastern	300	nil	313 12
Osmanshahi (100)	75		70
Pearl	250	12	488 12
Phoenix	100	10	432 8
Premier	100		40
Sassoon Cotton	100		15
Sassoon Silk	500		559
Sholapur	1,000	250	8250 XD
Simplex	250		113 12
Sir Shapurji Broac a	100		39
Standard	500	40	1300
Swadeshi	100	18	511 4
Swan	100		150
Tata Mill O.	500		115
Vishnu Cotton O.	500	90	2260
Vishnu P.	500	35	570
Western India Spng.	1,000	100	750

SHARE-MARKET FLUCTUATIONS.

Bombay, August 17

Ahmedabad					430
Bombay Cotton					320
Bombay Dyeing	923-12	923-12	915	916-4	
Century	386-4	387-8	382-8	382-8	
Central India	533-12	533-12	527-8	528-12	
Colaba Land					137-8
Crescent					186-4
Edward Sassoon					135
Fazulbhoy	895	896-4	886-4	887-8	
Finalay					128-12
Globe					25
Gokak					115
Indian Bleaching					185
Indore Malwa					386-4
Kohinoor					1070
Madhowjee					106-4
Mathuradas					130
Meyer Sassoon					85
Mysore					115
New Great	316-4	317-8	311-4	312-8	
Pearl	491-4	492-8	485	486-4	
Pabany					255
Phoenix					432-8
Simplex					113 12
Swadeshi					511-4
Swan Mills					150
Tata Mill					115

MISCELLANEOUS

Alcock					231-4
Bombay Steam					192-8
Tram Co. Ord.					126-14
Bundi Cement					17-14
Central India Mining					26-12
Indian Cement					108-12
Katni Cement Ord.					98-12
Shivarajpur					45-8
Tata Hydro	1063-12	1073-12	1063-12		
Tata Iron & Steel Ord		36 40	36 38-8		
Tata Iron & Steel Def.	97-8	125	97-8	115	

C. M. PAREKH'S QUOTATIONS

Bombay, Aug. 17.

Jute:—Albion 488, Alliance 458, Angio-India 380, Auckland 245, Barnagore 176, Bally 183, Birla 8, Belvedere 493, Budge-Budge 454, Caledonian 520, Chapdani 150, Clive 36/4, Craig 4, Cheviot 260, Dalhousie 384, Delta 485, Empire 52/4, Fort Gloster 790, Fort William 276, Gondalpara 880, Gourepore 685, Hukumchand 11/8, Hooghly 72/8, Howrah 40/4, Kamarhatty 570 Kanknarrah 455, Kelvin 853, Khardah 422, Kinnison 970, Lansdowne 270, Lawrence 585, Lothian 415, Naihati 450, National 2¾4, New Central 542, Northbrook 51/8, Nudea 47, Orient 223, Presidency 7/2, Reliance 63, Soorah 28, Standard 415, Union 545, Waverly 6/4, Hessian 15/6, Jute 61.

Cotton:—Agra United 0/19, Bengal-Nagpur 21/4, Dunbar 132, Keshavram Cotton 4.

Coal:—Burrakur 20, Kurdi 4/8 c.d., New Kendah 5/12, Ranegunge 32, Samra Kendra 7/8.

Miscellaneous:—B I Corporation 4/2, Howrah Oil 6/12, I I Still 7/2, I Standard Wagon 21/8, Marshalls 4, Imperial Bank 1475, Imperial Conty. 375.

Remarks:—Jute shares steady. Cottons remained unchanged. Government Securities were steady. 3½ per cent. Government Paper 77/2, 5 per cent Bonds 1945-55 108/4, 4 per cent New Loan 1960-70 88/1.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE.

London, Aug. 16.

To-day's price:—
Chartered Bank of I A & C £21 1/4
Mercantile Bank of India 'A' shares £30
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank (London Register) £196
P and O Banking Corporation £9 1/2
P and O Steam Nav Co deferred £240
National Bank £49 1/4
Eastern Bank £5 7/8
Funding Loan 4 per cent £86 1/4
Conversion Loan £75 7/8
Indian Loan 5 1/2 per cent £101 7/8
Indian Loan 7 per cent £104 1/2
Rupee Paper 3 1/2 per cent £57
Indian Stock 3 1/2 per cent Sterling Loan £69 1/2
Indian Stock 4 1/2 per cent Sterling Loan £91 1/4
Government Securities 3 per cent £59 3/8
Consols £55 3/8
War Loan 5 per cent £101 1/4
Victory Bonds 4 per cent £94

Correction:—In Karachi message sent last night about Porter-Wrench case please read last sentence "The Magistrate considered it unnecessary to award compensation" etc.

The Jains of Delhi observed hartal yesterday and held a meeting in the evening at which a resolution was passed protesting against the decision of Mr. Watson on the Palitana dispute.—A.P.

"POLITICS BEFORE BUSINESS."

SIR A. GIBBS' LONG VIEW OF BACK BAY.

MORE ABOUT DREDGING

ESTIMATES--MERELY A GUESSWORK

When the Back Bay Committee met yesterday, Mr. H. A. Elgee, Chief Engineer, Bombay Development Department, was further examined.

To Sir Frederick Hopkinson:—

"Where did the Neilson Committee get their figure of 40 per cent. shrinkage in the dredged material, as there is a material difference between your and their figures?"—"It was purely guess work and there is no material foundation for these conclusions."

"You say that there is practically no mud in the Back Bay dredging?"—"Very little."

"So little, that it is negligible?"—"Yes."

"You have considered the possibility of airlogging on one of the section pipes"—"Yes."

"But you have not done anything to remedy it?"—"No."

"With an expensive tool such as the 'Lloyd" you have to use it to the utmost, and yesterday one of the witnesses told us that every day nearly four hours were lost, which means 25 per cent. of the time?"—"Yes."

DIDN'T KNOW WHAT HE WAS DREDGING.

Referring to a cross section of a boring given by Sir G. Buchanan, Sir Frederick asked:—

"There is nothing in the cross-section to show that you were dredging clay? It might be merely rock?"—"Yes."

"From the cross-section given by Sir George Buchanan there is not the least evidence to show that you were dredging clay?"—"No."

"If the boring was inaccurate nobody knew what was beneath it?"—"No."

"Neither Sir G. Buchanan, nor Mr. Kidd knew it?"—"No."

"The small output of the dredgers is due not to the hardness of the material, but to the softness of the mud."—"I think so."

"The dredging masters have told us that they had no difficulty in getting their cutters to cut the clay, except the last two feet?"—"I agree."

"Seeing that it was one of the biggest Schemes for reclamation by dredging it was only proper that borings and soundings ought to have been taken on an expensive scale. If they had not done that it showed that they had neglected their duty Don't you think the makers of this enormous dredger in fairness to themselves ought to have had this information supplied to them?"—"Yes."

"Otherwise their reputation would have suffered had the machine failed to do the work for which it was designed?"—"That is so."

"Sir G. Buchanan was kept fully advised of the progress of the work, and the difficulties they had to meet with. They were sending him weekly reports, so there was no reason why he should not know a fortnight later what was happening in Bombay on the works. Did it take "Kalu" three months to dig its own flotation?"—"Yes."

"Who decided that "Kalu" should be put in the Back Bay?"—"I suppose it was Mr. Lewis who proposed it and Sir G. Buchanan agreed to it."

"In May 1919 they wanted to abandon the Scheme on which they had spent nearly a million pounds? Do you know the reason for coming to the Back Bay at all?"—"There was not sufficient material in the Harbour"

"You have 20 millions cubic yards?"—"But it is not enough material."

In a letter to Mr. Lewis, Sir George Buchanan says. "We have always held the view that there is so much rock in Back Bay and in many cases near the surface that it would be quite impracticable to use a suction cutter dredger on a large scale. You might get a considerable quantity of material in pockets by means of a grab dredger loading into barges, but it is probable that the cost would be heavy? Can you tell me why he used the word 'probable'?"—"I would use the word 'certainly'."

Coming to a letter of Messrs Meik and Buchanan to Mr. Lewis, witness admitted that the top dressing of one foot of 'murum' on mud would disappear in the mud.

"In 1921 after the dredger was ordered it was useless to attempt to estimate the quantity of 'murum' required because they did not know the nature of the dredged material?"—"Yes."

The whole thing boiled down comes to this—that when the dredger was ordered Sir George Buchannan knew no more about the nature of the material in the harbour than was given in Mr. Kidd's report?—It does.

Coming to Sir Alexander Gibb's recommendation to do the work by "murum" filling since according to him it was cheaper Sir Frederick asked:

"PUTTING POLITICS BEFORE BUSINESS"

Sir Alexander was taking a long view, in the interest of the Government and not giving the facts:—Might be so

"Putting politics before business?—"Possibly."

Asked about next season's work, witness said it consisted of dredging, murum and going on with the storm water drains, and nothing else. It was a comparatively simple job. He was prospecting for murum on additional land at Kandivli and more than 100 acres had been notified.

Referring to a statement of Messrs. Meik and Buchannan in their letter dated 23rd July, 1924, that: "We cannot say that we are surprised at the figures of quantity, as calculations made some time ago in this office shewed that at the present rate of progress the reclamation would be completed in 35 years" Sir Frederick asked witness if he knew at that time the attention of Government was called officially to the fact of completion in 35 years?"—"I cannot say."

"Don't you think that Government ought to have been advised that the completion was going to take that time, which is about five or six times the original estimates:—The Direcor ought to have known about it. Do you know that he informed the Government of it?"—"I cannot tell you."

Witness agreed that Government's attention ought to have been drawn to this estimate of six times the original time estimated for the works, since it was a very very grave statement. He agreed that in spite of the fact that the dredgers were magnificent tools, as was stated by successive dredging masters, and in spite of the fact that the staff had done everything that was humanly possible, if the output was not good, it was because the material was not there.

Neither of these things can have the desired results unless you have got sufficient material both in quantity and quality?"—"Yes."

"Do you think 10 per cent. represents the increased cost in 1912 and 1919?"—"Decidedly no."

"What do you think is the approximate increase between these figures?"—"40 to 50 per cent."

"I suggest to you that it is about 200 to 300 per cent?"—"Possibly."

"It looks almost as if the project estimates announced in August, 1921, is still lower than the comparison of price obtained in 1912 and 1920?"—"Yes."

Continuing his examination of Mr. Elgee, Sir Frederick asked:

In Mr. Kidd's report he suggested in fact he stated, that the stone required for the reclamation work can be got from the foreshore?—Yes.

Sir George Buchanan wrote that the work would be required till 1935.44 for finishing and that these figures were purely imaginery In a former letter, he had, however, stated that it would take 35 years to finish the Scheme, that was to say till the year 1960.

Sir George Buchanan accuses you of lack of efficiency and economy. Did he not ever complain to you personally?—No.

Did he ever write to you?—No.

Not at any time?—No.

On March 17, 1922, Mr. Lewis wrote to Meik and Buchanan giving reasons why he wanted certain plant?—Yes.

On April 11, 1922 Meik and Buchanan wrote criticising this and suggesting that some of these things were not required?—Yes.

A suggestion was made to you that a possible way of completing the work would be to finish the reclamation wall, make a marine drive round and have shrubs and borders about. There would be no difficulty about it?—You can have sufficient outlets to allow the water to come in and go out?—I don't think.

You could leave Blocks 3, 4 and 5 as they are to-day and make them less of an eyesore?—Yes.

It is quite a reasonable scheme, is it not?—Yes, it is.

Did you at all times, before Sir Buchanan severed his connection, look upon him as your chief?—Yes.

He was the man who would give instructions and solve your difficulties?—Yes.

Did Sir G. Buchanan ever suggest to you or give you any idea, that he was not the responsible engineer?—No.

Did he ever suggest that you should work three shifts on the dredger?—No.

SUGGESTION OF THREE-SHIFT WORK.

To Sir M. Visweswaraya:

Witness said it was a fact that since the Advisory Committee had made their report there had been an improvement in the work: it was due to the increased output of the dredger. Although the last season was the best season it was not a normal season and he expected better output next season for there was delay of a fortnight in working the "Lloyd." If there were three shifts he hoped to get better results. He had suggested to Government that they should bring out an expert for consultation, and had suggested the names of persons at Southampton and Liverpool, but nothing was done in the matter.

Sir M. Visweswaraya asked whether he had consulted anybody else, and witness said, no.

Is there no wisdom in multitude of counsel?

The Chairman: No, no!

Sir Frederick: There is a saying that too many cooks spoil the broth!

To reclaim one square yard will most Rs. 8.63 by murum and Rs. 4.12 by dredger. In either case there is the certainty of the filling being done for less than Rs. 9 per square yard?—Yes, but it is for filling material only.

For reclaimation at less than Rs. 9 per sq. yard would it not be worth filling? You know the value of land is Rs. 20 to 100 per square yard?—If the land can be filled for Rs. 9 it is for filling only. It is not ready for sale then.

You have got to have drains and roads?—Yes, you have got to have sewerage and drainage etc. Then there is another point. You have to take into consideration all the roads, open spaces and other things.

I know; half the land will be required for open spaces?—Yes.

But for open spaces somebody will have to pay, either the Municipality or the Government?—Yes.

They can not be handed over for nothing?—They ought not to.

The revised estimate of 927 lakhs given by Sir Lawless Hepper, contained 80 lakhs for the sea wall; 80 lakhs for the Kandivli quarries and permanent way and rolling stocks. This estimate was the more correct estimate for the reclamation, as there was a detailed estimate.

Do you think, Sir Alexander Gibb's statement that murum can be got at Rs. 3 per brass is an under-estimate?—I consider it is.

Where did he get this information?—I cannot tell where he got this information.

Sir M. Visweswaraya: Mr. Arbuthnot ought to know, but he did not give us the information.

The Chairman: He did not indicate the locality, neither do you indicate the locality.

Sir M. Visweswaraya said he knew there was murum available at places nearer than Kandivli, and he would be willing to give evidence on the point if necessary.

Are there no mounds and hillocks nearer Bombay, where the material is available?—Possibly.

What was the object of your recent notices of tenders in the papers for filling with murum?—Government wanted to ascertain whether they could get better prices from the contractors than they could do it themselves.

Have you got any offers?—No, because the tenders have to be submitted by the end of October. We have got 12 enquiries so far.

Did you draft any specification?—Yes, I drafted one and sent it to Sir Alexander Gibbs, but he put in another drafted by himself and it is worse than mine.

Supposing you have got murum filling and dredge filling, both working at the maximum rate, how long will it take to fill?

The Chairman: Tell us first where the murum is coming from? Then you can answer the question.

Sir M. Visweswaraya: Assuming you have the murum what is the maximum output you daily expect by rail?—That depends. You can increase the trains from 2 to 8, providing you have got sufficient material.

Sir Frederick: Supposing you run eight trains daily, you will have to spend nearly quarter of a million on rolling stock, etc.

The Chairman: The witness has said, that he will require 170 thousand pounds for the wagons alone, and there are other things besides!

Sir M. Visweswaraya: You have to investigate the point further before committing yourself.

To Mr. S.B. Billimoria:

Since the termination of Sir G. Buchanan's agreement who is the responsible officer in charge of the works?—I am in charge.

What are your powers?—My powers are limited to those of a Superintending Engineer under the P.W.D.

What the povers of Sir Lawless Hepper?—I consult him on any details of the work, which I consider it necessary to bring forward for any alterations or to see whether it is too expensive.

Sir Lawless Hepper in his evidence stated that he was merely an administrative head and that he had no experience of this work?—Yes he is only for carrying out the work of administration. He has powers of sanctioning the estimates.

Referring to storm-water drains, etc., Mr. Billimoria asked: Do you think an engineer of experience and standing will make such a colossal mistake?—Not if he is careful.

ESTIMATE HOPELESSLY WRONG.

You find that the estimate is hopelessly wrong? That is what has been proved?—Yes.

Did Sir George Buchanan prepare any settled programme of work?—Not that I am aware of in reference to this estimate of 367 lakhs.

Did he draw up any plans, or diagrams, or designs?—None, except those which are given in the report.

Have you seen the report published by the Audit Officer Mr. Beam, for 1924-25? You have seen the report?—I do not know which one you refer to.

In his report he works out the cost of dredging at Rs. 6.2.0 per cubic yard, that is on the actual figures supplied by your department?—Yes, I have heard of it.

Whereas in these estimates, both revised, you have taken the cost at annas 5 per square yard?—Yes.

That is a tremendous difference?—Yes. Mr. Beam took the total expense and the total quantity and divided the expenditure by the quantity and got his figure.

Mr. Billimoria: He has taken depreciation and other things in calculating that figure!

Nobody has asked you any question about "Jinga" and I want to ask you some. Why was this "Jinga" purchased at all?—Because it was necessary to work it in connection with the booster.

Has she ever been worked, since she was purchased?—Not yet.

When was she purchased?—About August last year.

Are you sure? She has been in the dry dock for more than 18 months?—She was purchased on March 30, 1925.

£10,000 were paid for her? and how long has she been in the dry dock? Do you know what the bill will come to?—We have got an estimate. They are charging on a percentage bill and not making an ordinary charge. The total estimate for repairs and reconditioning is Rs. 540,000, or about £40,000.

You paid £10,000 and £40,000 for making her lay there in the dock?—Yes.

Have you sent these figures to the Accounts Officer? Has any payment been made for dry docking?—No.

Do you know what is the liability?—I believe at the present time it is Rs. 506,701.

What is her age?—She is 18 years old.

What is the usual life of a dredger?—That depends upon the work got out of her.

Still she has practically finished her life?—Yes, she requires a lot of repairs.

So you paid £10,000 for the engines?—Yes.

And the interest is running on?—She was purchased as a booster, and she was not required for dredging until this year.

What have the spare-parts cost you?

The witness could not answer.

The Chairman said the witness must have been very much fatigued after the long cross-examination, as it was nearly 6 p.m. It was then decided that Mr. Elgee should be examined another day by Mr. Billimoria.

To-day Sir D.M. Petit will be examined in the morning and Mr. C.N. Wadia in the afternoon.

PROPOSED EUROPEAN METAL TRUST.

RUMOURS OF HITCH.

LONDON, Aug. 17

Paris.—Rumours for the past two days of a hitch in the proposed metal agreement are apparently well based. The "Liberte" states that negotiations for the formation of an iron syndicate have been interrupted, perhaps definitely broken off. The Belgians have refused the conditions claiming that their quota of the production is inferior to what they had a right to expect. The Germans have left Paris and are not inclined to participate in fresh conference.

LATER.

Newspapers declare that the negotiations for the formation of the metal trust have not been ruptured, but France and Belgium have asked for time to reconsider the question of signing the agreement until 17th September. Majority of the French manufacturers regard the proposed quotas as satisfactory. The Belgians protest that Luxemburg has been favoured at their expense.

Newspaper "Journal" however suspects that Belgium has influenced the British abstention from the proposed syndicate.—Reuter's Special.

WHY NO NON-OFFICIAL BILLS?

MOTION OF ADJOURNMENT IN ASSEMBLY.

SIMLA, Aug. 17.

Pandit Shamlal Nehru has given notice of a motion of adjournment for to-morrow's sitting of the Assembly to criticise the advice given to the Viceroy which made His Excellency not to allot any day for non-official Bills during the session.—A.P.

MUSLIMS TO STAND AS CONGRESS CANDIDATES.

BENGAL KHILAFAT COMMITTEE'S DECISION.

At a meeting of the Bengal Provincial Khilafat Committee yesterday a resolution was adopted to the effect that Mahomedans should stand as Congress candidates at the forthcoming general elections.—A. P.

HINDUSTANI SEVA DAL.

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Your readers, who are interested in physical culture and the national volunteer movement, will be pleased to hear that at a meeting of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee held on Sunday, August 15, it was resolved to make a grant of Rs. 1,500 for the establishment of a Gymnasium for the encouragement of physical culture and furthering the cause of the Volunteer movement of the Hindustani Seva Dal in the Province. A Committee consisting of Messrs. B. G. Kher, J. B. Patel, (Dr.) N. D. Savarkar, P. N. Ghate, K. B. Sanzgiri, K. N. Jogleker and the undersigned was appointed, with power to co-opt, to carry out the aforesaid objects.

It was further resolved at the same meeting that a sum of Rs. 251 be paid to the General Secretary, Hindusthani Seva Dal and a sum of Rs. 501 be paid for organising the local branch of the Dal in Bombay.

All persons desirous of joining the Dal may enrol themselves at Congress House or at the office of the undersigned.—Yours, etc.

NAYAN H. PANDIA,
Honorary Secretary,
Volunteer Committee.

110 Medows Street,
Fort, Bombay,
August 16, 1926.

NO NAVAL REVIEW.

LONDON, Aug. 17

There will be no naval review when the Imperial Conference is sitting, but the over-sea Premiers will be afforded an opportunity to visit the fleet at sea in the Channel probably to witness firing practices.—Reuter's Special.

OFFICIAL AND PERSONAL

Mr. P. G. Rogers lunched at Government House Ganeshkhind on Monday the 16th August.

The Governor of Bombay gave a Dance at Government House Ganeshkhind on Monday the 16th August.

NEW YORK COTTON MARKET.

(Through Cotton Telegraphic Information Service, Ismail Bldg., Hornby Road.)

OCTOBER.

17th August, 1926.	
Previous Closing Rate	16 90
To-day's Opening Rate	16 90
Difference	—
To-day's Closing Rate	16.75
Difference	—.15

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

OCTOBER.

17th August, 1926.	
Previous Closing Rate	8 89
To-day's Opening Rate	8.99
Difference	+.10
To-day's Closing Rate	8 98
Difference	+.09

Khandi	316 0-0
Sewri	315-12-0

OLD INDIAN PAINTINGS & TEXTILES.

EXHIBITION IN TOWN HALL.

Her Highness Chimnabai Gaekwar, Maharani of Baroda will open to-day at 6.15 p.m. the Exhibition of old Indian paintings and textiles at the Town Hall organised under the auspices of the Society for the encouragement of Indian Art.

CURRENCY REPORT CONDEMNED.

BOMBAY'S PROTEST.

A crowded meeting of the citizens of Bombay was held at the Marwadi Vidyalaya Hall, on Tuesday evening under the joint auspices of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee and the Parsee Rajkeya Sabha, when speeches condemning the Report of the Currency Commission and the recommendation stabilising the exchange at 1s. 6d. to the rupee were made by Messrs. Jamnadas Mehta, B.G. Horniman, Jamnadas Dwarkadas, L.R. Tairsee, Balubhai T. Desai and Ardeshir Subedar. Mr. Jamnadas Mehta presided. The Hall was full to its utmost capacity by the audience consisting of all classes and communities. All the speakers condemned the Report of the Commission in the strongest terms, holding the Bureaucracy responsible for it. The minute of dissent written by Sir Purushottam das Thakurdas was described by the speakers as a document unparalleled in the history of Commissions in India.

(Due to pressure of space the fuller report of the meeting has to be held over for our to-morrow's issue.)

TALLY HO.

THE NEW "OUR CABARET."

The New "Our Cabaret" opened their season at the Excelsior on Tuesday night, with a little revue entitled "Tally Ho." All the items were of a light nature and the company maintained their slogan to "keep it snappy." Tubby Stevens, the vest pocket comedian, was a perfect scream. Versatile in all the arts of a humour merchant, he bubbled over with wit and performed the most extraordinary antics imaginable. The audience were delighted and encored him heartily. Miss Muriel Varna with her comic songs was much appreciated and had to respond twice. A pleasing feature of the show was the dancing of the sisters Rita and Dalia Vivienne who were as charming as they were graceful. Lack of space does not permit of a long description, but sufficient is it to say hat the show was very attractive and formed a happy contrast to the feast of serious enjoyment we have had of late.

THE LICHMORE CASE.

ADJOURNED TILL 24TH INSTANT.

The case filed by The Chartered Bank of India Ltd. against Rustomji Framji Lichmore of Messrs. Lichmore Brothers charging him with criminal breach of trust in respect of £2,810 came up for hearing before Mr. D. N. Khandalawalla, the Acting Third Presidency Magistrate, at the Esplanade Police Court. Mr. Little of Messrs. Crawford Bailey and Co., Solicitors, appeared for the complainant, while the accused was defended by Mr. Philip Godinho, pleader.

The Magistrate at the outset said that an arrangement had been made to conduct all the cases before him.

Mr. Little requested the Court to proceed with his case first if the police were not bringing their charge sheet against the accused earlier.

Mr. Godinho urged that the police case should be heard first.

The Magistrate then adjourned the case till August 24.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

Steamer Movements.—The English Mail Steamer "Devanha" with the mails of the 12th August left Marseilles about 11 hours late owing to derailment and late arrival of the mail-train at that port.

City's Mortality.—The following statement shows the total mortality from 6 a.m. of 16th August to 6 a.m. of 17th August, 1926:—

Smallpox: Attack and Death: 1 each. Cholera, Plague and Influenza: Attack and Death nil in each case.

Total mortality (exclusive of still-born): 122.

Total mortality this day last year: 108.

Zoroastrian Representative in Persian Parliament.—The Iran League of Bombay has received an intimation from Teheran that Arbab Kaikhosro Shahrokh has been re-elected as the Representative of the Zoroastrians of Persia in the Majless, in the last election, at Teheran.

Social Workers' Training Class.—The Social Workers' Training Class will meet at the Head Office of the Social Service League, Sandhurst Road, Girgaum, to-morrow (Thursday) at 6 p.m. (S.T.) when Dr. V. R. Khanolkar will deliver a lecture on "Insects and Disease" and Prof. R.M. Joshi on "Indian Industry."

A Lecture on "Malaria."—Under the auspices of the Mahila Mandal (The Women's Branch of the Social Service League) Mr. V.S. Toro, B.A., of the Bombay Educational Department will deliver in Marathi a magic lantern lecture on "Malaria" to-day (Wednesday) at 4.30 p.m. (S.T.) at the Damodar Hall, Poibavdi, Parel. Ladies are requested to attend.

Prof. Ram Murti's Lecture on "Physical Culture."—Under the auspices of the Hindustani Seva Dal, a public meeting will be held to-day (Wednesday) at 9 p.m. (S.T.) at the Congress House, 414, Girgaum Back Road, in Kanayashala's Hall (1st floor), when Prof. Ram Murti will speak on "Physical Culture." Sjt. B.G. Kher will preside. Those who are interested in Physical Culture and especially the members of the various Gymnasiums are cordially requested to take this opportunity of hearing Prof. Ram Murti.

K.R. Cama Oriental Institute.—The annual gathering to commemorate the 17th anniversary of the death of Mr. K.R. Cama will be held on Friday, the 20th instant at 6 p.m. (S.T.) at the K.R. Cama Oriental Institute, Sukhadvala Building, 172, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay, (entrance from the Ravelin Street.) Shams-ul-Ulama Dr. Jivanji Jamshedji Modi, B.A., Ph.D., C.I.E., will deliver a discourse on "The Birthplace of Zoroaster." Miss Serene Maneckji Kharshedji will preside on the occasion. All the members of the Institute are cordially invited.

Proposed Wilson Road.—Mr. Mangaldas Narottamdas writes:—Referring to the Corporation's debate reported in to-day's paper, I have to point out that the above name has already been given to a Road in Ballard Estate and it would be an anomaly to give one and the same name to two different roads in Bombay.

The situation of each road is far from another, and being served by different post-offices, the naming of both as above would cause the postal communications intended for one to go to another locality with consequent loss of time and inconvenience to their residents and business houses.

GOVERNMENT MENIALS' UNION.

ALLEGED HARASSMENT OF MEMBERS

Mr. Jhabvala, the Hon. Secretary, writes:—"The above Union is lawfully constituted to agitate the men's grievances with a view to their redress. The membership has gone over 700 and there are a very few left outside the Union who also are likely to join soon but it is a matter of great regret that Government permits some of the lower staff to extend the threat to those who would be members and others who are already members against joining the Union. Matters have been communicated and it is hoped that the superior authorities will circulate to all the subordinate staff against any harassment given to any of the menials in their joining the Union, the recognition of which Government of India have under their serious consideration.

AN EASY WAY TO STOP DYSPEPSIA

The easiest, quickest, and surest way to stop dyspepsia is to remove the cause of the trouble. Practically all forms of dyspepsia and stomach trouble are due to, or accompanied by, an abnormal condition known as acidity, which causes fermentation and the formation of gas. Correct this condition and all pain and distress almost instantly disappear. For this purpose the best thing known is to take a little of that harmless antacid, 'Bisurated' Magnesia. This instantly neutralises the acid, stops the fermentation and formation of gas, and permits painless normal digestion. Get a package of 'Bisurated' Magnesia (powder or tablets) from your chemist to-day and take after eating or whenever pain is felt, and you'll be astonished at the results—pain, distress, discomfort, and fullness all gone as if by magic. Nothing else relieves as quickly and surely. Try it to-day.

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The Bombay Chronicle.

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 18, 1926

CURRENCY LEGISLATION.

The Currency Bill to be introduced in the Legislative Assembly to-day by the Finance Member makes very curious reading, especially in the light of the interview stage-managed by Sir Basil for public consumption, and the correspondence since published by Government. We have already criticised in detail the specific provisions of the Bill, and suggested amendments we think indispensable if the Bill has to have even a pretence of consistency. It is unnecessary, therefore, to go over the same ground once more to-day. It would have been likewise unnecessary to deal with the main question of the indecent haste with which the Bill seems to be fashioned and hurried through the House, or intended to be at any rate, counting on circumstances and conditions, which whether they come to pass or not, will be alike discreditable to the Government of India in general and to the author and sponsor of the Bill in particular. Sir Basil has, in his suggestively dramatic interview, taunted Mr. Rangaswamy Iyengar for questioning the propriety of this uncalled-for haste; and suggested that had it been otherwise,—had the Government waited till the Delhi session, the Opposition would have gone into hysterics equally against that procedure too. In this Sir Basil, with his usual propensity, indulges in what is euphemistically described as terminological inexactitude. Sir Basil knows, and none better, that there have been precedents, even during his connection with the Indian Finance Department, wherein the announcement of Government policy,—let alone the concrete effect to that policy,—has taken months and even years after the publication of the Report. He cannot but remember the instances of the Mercantile Marine Committee, which is yet awaiting formulation of a definite policy; of the Vishweswaraya (Economic Inquiry) Committee, on which still no action seems to have been taken anywhere because no policy has yet authoritatively been formulated; of that other spoilt child of Sir Basil himself, the Taxation Committee, on which a resolution of policy is for the first time to come before the House this session, though the Report was published last March. What is there specially urgent in regard to this legal obligation of buying and selling gold in units of impossible quantities that all precedent, that all decency should be cast to the winds to gratify the "amour propre" of Sir Basil Blackett? We have already remarked that there is no crisis in the trade and the money market demanding such urgent action in the final legislative form; we have already pointed out that Sir Basil's own immediate concern—the Budget, for 1926—would not be affected an iota either way whether this specious measure is considered immediately or in the Delhi session. It is for Sir Basil to show that there are some special reasons justifying,—or at least explaining.—this incredible pressure. He talks, indeed, of leaving the market in a state of uncertainty. But what uncertainty? Surely not on the part of the Government, at least while Sir Basil continues to adorn and enlighten it. Is he so afraid of changing his own mind within six months that there should be a feeling of uncertainty in the market, at least so far as the intentions of the Government on the matter are concerned? India knows by this time, only too well, what Sir Basil stands for, and what he means to do to her. He need not apprehend any sense of uncertainty on *that* score, we can assure him. And, he might also have added, had his reasoning been honest, that the monsoon conditions by no means point to a weakening of the exchange by the ordinary trade forces normally at work. Unless, therefore, he has secret information, like that of an impending war in which India may have to be concerned as a principal belligerent,—the idea is absurd, and that is why we mention it by way of illustration,—he has no right to talk of this sense of uncertainty and taunt his critics accordingly. The people, Mr. Ranga Iyengar or any leader can safely assure him, would never have said a word in protest, *tout au contraire*, had he chosen the more gentlemanly way, the more usual procedure of allowing time for public opinion in the country to crystallize.

But if Sir Basil has determined to carry through this disastrous policy, he is sure to do so, by any means he can get hold of. Even certification is not unlikely, if, contrary to his calculations, the Swarajists and Independents combine yet again ignominiously to throw out his specious measure in the Assembly. What matters it to him that the Government will, by that suicidal step, stand confessed in the eyes of the world as utterly bankrupt in sympathetic statesmanship? He will have his way in utter disregard of the ruin that his action may bring to the country. The Bill calls it a legal obligation, of course; but Sir Basil does not want the country to have time enough to examine what precisely it means? It is different from the moral obligation, he may say, which rested on the Government hitherto to give gold for rupees and *vice versa* at the fixed old ratio of 16d. equal to 1 rupee. But how can India believe that those who disowned their obligation of honour will respect any more thoroughly the obligation of a statute? After all it is pure formality, and the officials trained in the school of Sir Basil ought to be past masters in the art of breaking through such laws, whenever they become inconvenient or unprofitable to observe, without, of course, being found out in "flagrante delicto". At the very worst, it will mean a special "firman" to his tame legionaries on the backbenches to register their votes for a new farce of a repealing or suspending act. It is not that a very special and complicated procedure is prescribed for making the least change in such a law, that we must regard this new fetish of a "statutory obligation" as something essentially and materially different from the previous case. It is not something on the lines of the recent French expedient of "constitutionalising" the Sinking Fund Provision. We doubt if Sir Basil knows what that special precaution against bankrupt statesmanship like his implies or even what it consists in. So long as there is no special safeguard against currency experiments by the Finance Department, it is absurd to try and bamboozle the public that there is something radically different from the "status quo ante bellum," and what is now paraded as being the Finance Member's last great gift to India. It is to be hoped the members of the legislature will see through this contemptible claptrap, this miserable trickery.

As for Sir Basil's remarks regarding Sir Purshottamdas, we confess he has earned them. We propose to examine Sir Purshottamdas's Minute at some length on a later occasion. But one who admits practically every bit of the constructive changes proposed by his colleagues, in essence as well as in detail, as Sir Purshottamdas has done in his Minute with reference to the Bullion Standard of Hilton-Young brand, naturally exposes himself to the criticism, when he insists on a meticulous little point of detail. The point about the exact ratio of exchange between the silver rupee and the gold standard unit is a mere matter of purely internal, and at that a wholly temporary, concern. The Commission, we are aware, has not given the country an honest, automatic gold standard that those who have the slightest acquaintance with monetary science understand to be such. Sir Purshottamdas is at one in all the essential recommendations of the Commission, which defeat every possible hope of India ever getting a true gold standard, or at least while the present mentality endures. How can he then complain if those in the position of Sir Basil retort, as they have every right and ample provocation to retort, that Sir Purshottamdas is making a veritable mountain of a molehill? We have always stood for an honest gold standard of the orthodox pattern, so familiar to Englishmen of the old school before the new apostolate of Keynes-cum-Blackett was born and our main objection to the Bill, to the Report as a whole, is not that it prescribes this or that ratio of exchange between the silver rupee and the gold unit,—whatever it be, so long as it is of the type represented by the English sovereign or the French Louis,—but that it perpetuates the mischief of the old system under a multiplication and complication of disguises which only too well succeeds in preventing India, for wholly non-Indian considerations, from getting her share of the world's annual output of gold to which she becomes entitled in the ordinary course of trade. We trust this unfortunate Bill will, therefore, be shown short shrift by the Assembly. For the rest, let Sir Basil do what he chooses.

THE KARNATAK MOVEMENT.

NOT A MERE NEWSPAPER MOVEMENT.

(By R. R. Diwakar).

The Collector of Dharwar has addressed to me, as to many editors is this district, a letter asking for cuttings and extracts from the 'Karmaveer' a Kanarese weekly, bearing on the Karnatak unification movement. It contains the following communication in the way of a preamble:— ?

Copy of Government memorandum, Revenue Dept. No. L.C. 1861. B. 12.7.26 to the Commissioner S.D.

Subject:—Formation of an independent province for the Kanarese speaking people.

Very Urgent....the Commissioner S.D. is directed to state that it is understood that since the debate on the resolution for the formation of a separate province of Kanara in the Council of State there has been some news-paper agitation in the Kanarese papers. If so the Commissioner is requested to state whether the agitation has any popular support and to furnish Government with the extracts from the newspapers on the subject.

The Commissioner, S. D. has forwarded the same to the Collectors of the several districts.

The statement that 'some news-paper agitation is going on in Kanarese papers' since the veteran Karanataki Dr. U. Ramrao brought a resolution in the Council of State last January is, to say the least, quite inaccurate. Also the statement, 'whether the agitation has any popular support' is characteristic of the bureaudratic methods of flouting newspaper opinions and through it the public opinion.

The Hon. Mr. Crerar in giving a reply to the resolution of Dr. U. Ramrao for the formation of a Karnatak province put forth two pleas that (1) there was no popular demand and that (2) the subject should be broached more properly in the local legislatures. Perhaps the Government is anxious to justify the first statement. But to make a statement and then to justify it is not fair. If the Government had taken the trouble to enquire it could have found that there is a genuine demand. I mean to adduce a few facts to that effect.

Birth of the Movement.

In the first place the Unification movement is as old as 1913 when it was first outlined by Mr. Alur in an article entitled 'the Unification of Kannadigas' in the "Karnataka" an English weekly in Bangalore Edited by Mr. D. V. Gundappa The next step taken was when Mr. Montagu came over to India is 1919. A representation signed by distinguished leaders of Karnatak was sent, the second para of which runs as follows: "Our earnest prayer is to secure the reorganisation of provinces in India on a language basis and the constitution of the Kannada country in the Bombay and Madras presidencies and Coorg into a separate province". The third step was the Karnatak Provincial Conference held in Bharwar in May 1920, Diwan Bahadur V. P. Madhavarao presiding. The president referred to the question in the clearest terms and resolutions were passed to that effect in the conference. In fact the organisation of the conference was the first systematic effort to bring all Karnatak leaders to one place and think out the problem of a separate province. In the same year in December, the National Congress redistributed the provinces on a linguistic basis and gave stimulus to the idea of administrative unification of Karnatak by bringing all Karnatak people into close touch in working out the Congress programme In 1921 came off the district conference of Bellary at Hospet which also passed a resolution for unification.

Deputation to Government of Madras.

Then in 1924 December a separate Karnatak Unification Sabha was established with Rao Bahadur Kambli, B.A. LL. B. M.L.C., of Hubli as the president. In 1925 when the district of Bellary was being included within the jurisdiction of Andhra University, the Karnatak leaders put up a tough fight and almost in every district and taluka place public meetings were held and protest resolutions were passed. A deputation led by. Mr. B. Bhimarao of Bellary and consisting of Hon. Mr. Belvi, Mr. Ragwandrarao Kadapa, Mr. M. R. Sathare and others waited both on the Select Committee of the Madras. Legislative Council and the Governor of Madras. The Governor of Madras admitted the justice of the case and said that Bellary should not really be included in the Andhra University but must go to Karnatak. The newspapers in Karnatak without a single exception wrote articles about Karnatak Unification and about the injustice of Bellary being included in Andhra University.

And all this happened before January 1926 when Dr. U. Ramarao brought his resolution in the Council of State. It is clear from these facts that Dr. U. Ramarao's resolution was not the beginning of the 'news-paper agitation' nor the beginning of the Unification movement. It had at its back and behind it so many events and the aspiration of a whole people.

Public Support.

Now as to the point whether there is public support. Let the Government be frank and say that it wants to flout public opinion rather than pretend not to see public opinion where it is clearly visible. The Unification movement is old enough to be known to the Government and the aspiration of the Kannada people have been voiced clearly enough in the recent Karnatak Unification Conference held in Bellary in last may under the presidentship of Sjt. Pandit Rayappa Chikodi of Belgaum. Since then the Mangalore and Indi Municipalities have passed resolutions as regards Unification. The Mangalore District board also has passed such resolutions.

Throughout Karnatak there is absolutely no difference of opinion as regards this question and through Karnatak has not yet cultivated the art of becoming vocal we can well see that Karnatak Unification is the one problem on which men of all castes and creeds and sects are unanimous. This being the case, the fairest way—if the Governments claims to satisfy the legitimate and reasonable aspirations of the people of Karnatak—is to give straight to the question, consider the ways and means to bring about the intended unification.

THE CASE OF MR. CHAUDHARY.

HIGH-HANDEDNESS OF THE JAIPUR DURBAR.

(By G.R. ABHYANKAR.)

Pandit Ram Narain Chaudhary, the Editor of the "Tarun Rajasthan" of Ajmer, has been sentenced to five months' rigorous imprisonment for disobedience of the order of externment passed against him on 7th March, 1925. Mr. Chaudhary is a resident of the Jaipur State and has property there and he was deprived by this arbitrary order of the free and legitimate enjoyment of domestic life and possession of his house, of the benefit of the company of his relatives and every thing that was dear to him in life. He tried for nearly fifteen months ta get justice at the hands of the authorities of Jaipur. He submitted representations stating that he had done nothing unconstitutional and that his activities in Jaipur State were in no way detrimental to the interests of the State nor were they in any way dangerous to its safety. He was trying to bring about amicable settlement between the Thikana and the peasants in Shekhawatt, a village in the State.

A False charge.

He was not at all stirring up discontent in the State but was advising the people to place their grievances before the authorities in a legitimate manner. The autocratic authorities of the Jaipur Darbar, including the President in Council, did not condescend to consider these representations and had not even the courtesy to acknowledge some of his letters. Mr. Chaudhary had no other recourse left than to test the validity of the unjust order, of not entering into the Jaipur State, by disobeying the order and, thus forcing the authorities to show any justification for such a despotic act. He surrendered himself to the Chief Police Officer of the Jaipur State voluntarily on the 11th of May, 1926. He was arrested and a prosecution for disobedience of the order under S188 of the I. P. Code was launched against him. After nearly three months, he has been convicted and sentenced to five months' rigorous imprisonment for disobeying the order of the Jaipur authorities.

Despotic Rule in Jaipur.

The whole proceedings clearly show how despotic is the character of the rule now obtaining in Jaipur. There is nothing to show that during the period the order was in force, there was any breach of peace or any untoward happening as the outcome of the so called agitation of Pandit Rama Narain in the Jaipur State. There was absolutely no justification for this order. No evidence was forthcoming to bear out the character of the agitation which Mr. Chaudhary is alleged to have carried on in the Jaipur Territory. A fair-minded Englishman, who temporarily acted as the President of the State Council, had expressed his opinion about the cruelty and injustice of this order. But in spite of this, the permanent incumbent of the place, namely, the President in Council, did not see his way to redress the wrong done to Mr. Chaudhary The position in which this order placed Mr. Chaudhary is most anomalous. As a subject of the State he owed allegiance to the Jaipur Darbar. He was entitled to the protection of the Darbar within its territory He had absolute right to the enjoyment of his property and the liberty of his person so long he did not infringe any law or commit any offence in the State. The State did not specifically allege any offence against him; much less did it prove any. But by a highly injudicious exercise of discretion which it arbitrarily assumed, this law-abiding subject of the State has been incarcerated in jail. What greater instance there could be of the absence of the rule of Law in the Jaipur State? There is no power to call to account within the limits of the State, the authorities for their lawless conduct and this is the bane of autocracy all over the Indian States. Mr. Ram Narain would be expelled as a foreigner from British India like Jagadeo Tiwari of Mirzapur under Act III of 1864 and he is not allowed to enter and live in the territory

(Continued on page 7.)

Notes of the Day.

The Interest in India.

The British Parliament is supposed to control the Government of India. The measure of India's advance to self government is to be determined after a decennial examination by the British Parliament. But its interest in India can be gauged from the account which one of the most distinguished and experienced of Indian leaders who watched the recent debate on India gives in the "People." Lala Lajpat Rai tells how the moment the Under-Secretary for India got up, the House emptied. "For a few minutes," he observes, "one saw the Prime Minister occupying the Front Government Bench, with two or three other colleagues. The Front Opposition Bench had about as many, though the leader of the Opposition was not among them. Shortly afterwards both the Front Benches were empty." He found that the attendance in the galleries was fairly good but the M.P.'s were very few. The galleries on this occasion are crowded with Indians, the people who come to see what sort of interest Parliament takes in Indian affairs, and the visit is an eye-opener even to the Moderates and Loyalists amongst them.

Crass Ignorance.

Earl Winterton's statement was according to Lalaji "fairly satisfactory inasmuch as it contained nothing that was not already known!" But in the few places where he vouchsafed information he only exhibited his crass ignorance of Indian affairs. There was a bitter passage-of-arms between him and Mr. Johnston, the Labour M.P., who paid recently a visit to India and studied Indian political conditions on the spot. The Under-Secretary for India came very badly out of this scrap and ultimately took to the Ministerial refuge of not replying to Mr. Johnston's colleague, Mr. Thurtle, who pressed him to tell the House how he would feel if he was called a criminal, if certain charges were made against him by people unknown to him, if the soundness of those charges was investigated in his absence and if he was not entitled either himself or through counsel to cross-examine the people who made the charges. The Under-Secretary did not reply to the question and to Mr. Johnston he was merely rude. But this is the sort of ex-parte inquiry held by the Government of Bengal under the notorious Ordinance and the case referred to by him of the two internees whose allegations about agents provocateurs led to an inquiry of the usual ex-parte nature. No satisfactory explanation can be given by officialdom either here or in England about this kind of inquiry because there is none to give.

Misrepresentation.

We can understand the hostility of the "Times of India" to national education, but we yet expect from the paper accuracy in stating facts. It says: "Mr. Gandhi frankly admits that he does not know of any single 'national' school, which deserves to be kept alive." We have never heard of or read any such statement by the Mahatma. He may have pointed out the imperfections of the national schools,—which schools have not?—but he has not, to our knowledge, made the remark attributed to him. On the other hand he wrote in "Young India" of June 3: "I do not, therefore, regard it as waste of money to continue the national institutions. They are so many oases in the desert. They give the water of life to the souls thirsting for freedom." The fact is that Mahatma Gandhi is the hardest critic of himself and his work and often says things which it is not difficult for unsympathetic persons or papers to strip of their context and distort.

Water of Life.

It is gross misrepresentation again on the part of the "Times of India" to say of our national schools that "the teaching staff have been made victims of Congress intrigues until most of the best ones have left in disgust." Wherever teachers have left, barring very few exceptions, it is due to the closing of schools for want of funds and a sufficient number of students. While we regret the present ebb of the movement, it must have its tide ere long. Those who have faith in the movement are content to wait and work. If the number of students in national schools is declining, the movement has not been without its success in other directions. Even the "Times of India" has to admit that "in many districts local bodies in charge of schools have been tempted to follow Mr. Gandhi's methods and have introduced Khaddar-spinning and one or two other so-called features of education." Even officialised universities have one after another followed recently some of the features of national education such as the use of vernaculars as the media of instruction, the greater stress on handicrafts including weaving. Above all, the existing schools, in the words of Mahatmaji, "give the water of life to the souls thirsting for freedom."

Hard on the Sub-Tenants.

"Sub-tenant" in a letter to the "Chronicle" gives a distressing picture of the hardships of tenants who go out of Bombay for a change and allow their rooms to be occupied by sub-tenants willing to pay the same rent to the landlord. In the case to which he refers he points out that the landlord has issued notices on two tenants because they allowed their friends to stay as sub-tenants. He points out that the landlord is angry and threatens ejection because he has lost his "pugree" in this process under which a friend of the tenant has come to occupy the latter's rooms. There is no grievance on the landlord's part about the rent because the same rent is paid. But what about the "pugree?" The tenant does not sub-let, he only allows a friend to occupy his rooms in his absence. We do not know how the landlord can have a legitimate grievance, unless the "pugree" has a legal basis and can be sued for like the rent.

COMING ELECTIONS.

APPEAL FOR UNITY.

PT. MALAVIYA'S SPEECH AT PATNA.

PATNA, Aug. 16.

Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya addressed a crowded gathering on Saturday last in the local Anjuman Islamia Hall on the next elections and their duties to the motherland. Mr. Sachchidanand Sinha presided.

Dealing with the Hindu Moslem problem he said that though distressing in the extreme the present trouble was but a passing phase. He appealed to both the communities to be united if for no higher considerations, at least as their selfishness and identity of economic and political interests demanded them to be so.

Referring to the political situation in the country he said that the present situation was no less distressing and injurious to the best interest of the country. He traced the political events of the last few years beginning with the introduction of the reforms, and criticised the policy of the Swarajists. He charged the Swarajists with various inconsistencies—Mr. V. J. Patel's acceptance of the presidentship, Pandit Motilal Nehru's acceptance of the membership of the Skeen Committee, their support of the Steel Production Bill and their refusal to the Central Provinces Members to take part and support official measure regarding the tenancy settlement. The policy of destruction, the Pandit thought, was an injurious policy. It had been given a trial and it had failed.

The walk-out of the Swarajists had left the Government stronger than ever. He therefore strongly pleaded for Responsive Co-operation which meant supporting the beneficient measures of th Government and opposing them when the interest of the country demanded so. He also pleaded for the acceptance of Ministerships and appealed for the closing up of all ranks and presenting a united front. He asked people to vote for those whose policy and programme were without doubt in the interest and well-being of the country. They must in the first place elect those who were members of the Congress. Secondly, they must say that they wanted full responsible Government at once, and so long as it was not coming they must utilise the small powers that had been delegated to them. They must support the good measures of the Government and oppose the bad ones. Finally, they must sincerely and religiously attempt to solve the Hindu-Moslem problem.—A. P.

A SWARAJIST RETURNED.

RESULT OF BYE-ELECTION AT DACCA.

CALCUTTA, Aug. 17.

The scrutiny of the votes in the Council of State bye-election was held at Dacca yesterday by Mr. A. H. Clayton, returning Officer. Mr. Kumar Sankar Roy, the Swarajist, candidate who secured 133 votes was declared elected. In all 454 votes were recorded.—A. P.

THE CASE OF MR. CHAUDHARY

(Continued from page 6.)

to which he is by his birth and by his allegiance entitled to resort under any calamity.

Methods of Protection!

This would mean that there would be no protection extended to Mr. Chaudhary and he will have to migrate to a foreign country for an asylum. Wherein lies the protection of the British Government? And what then is the meaning of the "Protected Indian States?" What is "Protected?" Is the high-handedness and autocracy of State authorities that is protected? Or are the liberties of the subject that are protected?

Government's Special Responsibility.

The time has come to define the scope of this protection and the persons who are to enjoy the benefit. We cannot possibly imagine that autocracy is protected by the mighty British power. It is the State which is protected by the treaties and engagements and the State in its corporate character includes not only a single Ruler but the subjects also. When, therefore, the ruler of a State or those temporarily acting for such a ruler, like the President in Council at Jaipur, refuse to protect a subject owing allegiance to the State and unjustly convict him, is it not a fit case for interference at the hands of the Government of India? The Viceroy is the direct head of the Political Department which exercises its supervision over the Indian States. There is a special responsibility on the Viceroy so far as Jaipur is concerned. Jaipur is at present under a Minority Administration. The Government is entrusted to a Council appointed by the Government of India. In this case, therefore, as a trustee the Viceroy has a special duty imposed on him to see that the State is administered during the period of the Minority in a just and constitutional manner.

Mr. Chaudhari's Fine Stand.

The conduct of Mr. Ram Narain Chaudhary is really very patriotic and commendable. All honour to him for having broken the illegal order and for surrendering himself to the State authorities with a view to vindicate his birthright. It is to be hoped that Mr. Ram Narain will get justice in his fight against autocracy. It is to be regretted that the President in Council in Jaipur has not risen to the occasion and acquitted himself creditably.

NO CHANCE OF EARLY REFORMS.

LORD IRWIN'S ADDRESS TO THE ASSEMBLY.

A VEILED HIT AT SWARAJISTS.

BRISK CANVASSING FOR CURRENCY BILL.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, Aug. 17.

Two arresting features connected with the opening of the Simla Session of the Central Legislature were the presence in the Chamber of four Swarajist members of the Council of State and the applause that greeted the arrival of Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya just before Lord Irwin's entry. Explanation of the Swarajists' attendance to-day is found in their interpretation of the decision of the Swaraj Party namely that they were not taking part, but merely attending the ceremony. Moreover the position of the Swarajists of the Council of State which has four long years of life is somewhat different from that of the Assembly and Provincial Councils whose members have to face the electorates in November next.

The appearance of Pandit Malaviya was an occasion for warm congratulations to him on all sides which he bowingly acknowledged before taking his seat next to his Moslem colleagues Sir Abdul Qayum of Northwest Frontier and Mr. Wali Mahomed Hussainally. From the official side Sir Denys Bray was the first to wish Pandit Malaviya, while close to Sir Denys was Mr. S. R. Das with his eyes glued to the nice Persian carpet on the floor.

GROUP OF MEMBERS.

Before Lord Irwin's state entry members were confabulating with one another in groups and sections. Sir William Birdwood in his red uniform was speaking to similarly dressed Capt. Ajab Khan with Sir Sivaswami Iyer, the non-official expert in military matters. Mr. Jinnah who has just returned from his continental tour, found ready listeners in his followers of the Independent Party including Sir Abdul Qayum and Mr. B. Das and the latest semi-Swarajist Independent follower Pandit Shyamlal Nehru. The landed aristocracy was collected in one group, the Maharaja of Burdwan standing the tallest before the Liliputian Maharaja of Dharbangha. Sir Mahomed Habibullah and Sir B. N. Mitra formed a good pair while Sir John Thompson was engaged by Sir Umar Hayat Khan who appeared in scarlet uniform. Col. Crawford was conspicuous by his Khaki uniform and seated behind Mr. Kabiruddin Ahmed. Sir Purshotamdas Thakurdas was absent as he is suffering from sore throat. Sir Sankaran Nair sat alone unconcerned with the whole function like his friends in the gangway opposite who appeared to take no more interest either.

LORD IRWIN'S SINCERITY.

On the whole there was a conglomeration of honourables and those who will shortly have to face electorates in order to be restyled M. L. A.'s but they all stood to one man when Lord Irwin entered to make his acquaintance and incidentally offer his advice as a well-wisher of India.

"It was a speech from the heart and there was no hectoring or bullying as we were accustomed to during Lord Reading's days" was the general impression expressed on the Viceroy's speech. But one nominated member was heard to remark: "While I appreciate the sincerity of Lord Irwin, I have one grievance, namely, that there was not even one announcement of any kind to mark the event. Viceregal utterances ought not to descend to the level of summary of events which has no significance except that it was delivered from the throne. But there was a preponderating feeling about Lord Irwin's earnestness and sincerity. Lord Irwin's voice was just loud enough to be heard by all and there was nothing of assumed dignity which was a special feature of Lord Reading.

CURRENCY BILL.

After the function the Independent Party members discussed in the Committee Room as to the attitude to be taken regarding the various Bills that are set down for introduction to-morrow. There was nothing heard regarding the Currency Commission Report, but from what some of the members of that Party are stated to have expressed in private conversations, it is inferred that there may be an attempt to have the discussion on the Currency Bill postponed for some time. Meanwhile the feeling among non officials is keen that sufficient number of days have not been allotted for non-official business, especially Bills. Pandit Shyamlal Nehru who recently addressed the Private Secretary to the Viceroy on the subject and get a negative will it appears make an attempt to-morrow morning in the Assembly to move adjournment of the business of the Assembly in order to ventilate his grievance. It is, however, doubtful if he will be eventually allowed to spend two hours on a matter which could always be negotiated for through Sir Alexander Muddiman, if more time can be allowed.

COMMUNAL SITUATION.

Meanwhile interest centres round the balloted resolution of Mr. K.C. Roy for discussion on 1st September. Mr. Roy's object is that there should be convened an all-India Conference of public leaders and experienced officials to enquire into the present communal situation. Similar motions have been tabled by others as well. This burning question will, therefore be raised this session and Government attitude thereon will be awaited. Indeed the same issue is to be raised in a modified form even earlier, but in any case it will be discussed in all its bearings. The only other subject engaging attention besides, of course, the Currency and Taxation Reports, is the resolution for the establishment of a Supreme Court. Sir Hari Singh is canvassing hard and with the help of Mr. Jinnah and his friends of the Independent Party and in the absence of the Swarajists may hope to carry the day.

VICEROY'S SPEECH.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

SIMLA, Aug. 17.

There was nothing particularly striking in the speech which Lord Irwin made to-day, in opening the Simla session of the Central Legislature. The speech itself had been well dressed up and contained neither the offensiveness of Lord Chelmsford nor the hyperbole of Lord Reading. Every subject was measured and it appeared that the new Viceroy believes in the gentle art of persuasion by the bare recital of the existing facts and factors. In this he seems to have succeeded; for, the speech was applauded at certain intervals, although there was no announcement of any kind.

MR. ANDREWS EULOGISED.

The public had anticipated that the personnel of the Indian Delegation to the South African Conference at Cape Town would be announced by the Viceroy. But they were disappointed. Instead, they were told that the Delegation would consist of persons who would worthily present the Indian case. Lord Irwin, however, was grateful enough to acknowledge the services of Mr. Andrews in connection with the Paddison Deputation which laboured in South Africa during the summer. This was the first time that there was an official public recognition of "valued support from unofficial labours" of Mr. Andrews. This support, said the Viceroy, combined with the broadminded statesmanship of General Hertzog led to the acceptance of the conference at Cape Town in December. Lord Irwin is evidently in no mood to apply any kind of coercive force in respect of South Africa; for almost parrot-like, he repeated the sentiments of Lord Reading that permanent solution is possible only upon mutual accommodation of both the countries.

BATTLE OVER EXCHANGE RATIO.

Over the Currency Commission Report, His Excellency did not waste his breath, but advised the Assembly to examine it with reference to its ultimate reaction upon the economic and commercial prosperity of the whole country, and not in the light of any local interests. This was clearly an attempt to wean away from the side of Sir Purshotamdas Thakurdas who will fight for his 1s. 4d ratio those who are of his view of thinking. Despite this attempt, and the interviews to special correspondents and other manoeuvres of Sir Basil Blackett, I have reasons to expect that the Government Bill on currency will be defeated and that the bulk of non-Official opinion will support the Minority Report of the Bombay Knight, as being in the real interests of India. The additional factor that will weigh with these non-officials in this decision, is the disclosure made by the publication of the appendices to the report containing the despatches between the Government of India and the Secretary of State in which it is clear that there was a pre-determined manoeuvre to fix the ratio at 1s. 6d. Pandit Motilal and his Swarajist followers are expected here on the 22nd inst. But meanwhile, brisk canvassing is proceeding on both sides, Government as well as non-official, in favour of and against the proposed ratio. Sir Purshotamdas is already here engaged in explaining to his colleagues the various side-lights connected with the Currency Commissions work.

SERVICES AND INDIANISATION.

Lord Irwin's references to the re-organisation of the Services, both central and provincial, as a result of the recommendations of the Lee Commission gave the impression that he has already allowed himself to be considerably influenced by the Service circles. He did not say anything about the re-organisation of the Indian Medical Service, regarding which interminable correspondence has been passing between Simla and Whitehall for several months past. On the other hand, he extolled the so-called seventy-five per cent. Indianisation of the superior Railway Services and the increasing control of the Minister over the Service men in the Transfered Subjects. But he added that comforting news that Simla is now engaged in a discussion with Secretary of State over the proposed delegation of the control to the former over the Central Services. This latter, His Excellency himself pointed out would be achieved soon. But with a few exceptions of the Services, non-official opinion in Simla is still inclined to the view that this process of Indianisation and the greater control over the Services is mere eye wash. The Public Service Commission which will commence labours in October under the Chairmanship of Mr Barker, is advertised by the New Viceroy, as one which will improve the machinery for recruiting Indians and act as an impartial court of reference ready to give protection to any Service men in the honest performance of his duties from influences, political, personal, or communal.

COMMUNAL PROBLEM.

Naturally enough, the communal situation and its possible repercussions at the time of the Statutory Enquiry in 1929 formed the principal theme of the Viceroy's speech. His remarks in this connection were somewhat reminiscent of his address at the Chelmsford Club Dinner; but there was something more. According to him, the events between now and the 1929 enquiry, cannot fail to exert a great influence upon the conclusions of the Statutory Commission. For, there is the burning question of communal bitterness which is increasing almost every day and taking new forms and unexpected developments. His Excellency, however, did well in pointing out that the Music Question is assuming an All-India aspect and as such required treatment by the Government of India, in co-operation with the local Governments. He affirmed that Government would not allow any unjust or unreasonable claims, still less any violence or threat of violence to deter them from the duty of maintaining public peace and the right of the individual citizen, so far as it was compatible with the rights of others. The appeal which Lord Irwin made to all Indians to put forth their united efforts in order to do the constructive work of the removal of the Hindu-Muslim tension and thereby pave the way for constitutional advance, was perhaps well-meant, for it was delivered in sincere tones. But there was a sting even here; for, His Excellency remarked that India had in the past shown some of its abundant ability along the lines that could, at best, yield to no useful result. This was evidently an attack on the Non-Co-operation movement and the Swarajist politics. But, His Excellency wound up with an appeal for united action, so that, the disease that was now wasting the civic life of India might be killed in time.

PANDIT MALAVIYA'S CASE.

Pandit Malaviya, since his coming up to Simla, has been seen by a large number of Non-official members of the Assembly who discussed with him the situation created by his defiance of the Calcutta Magistrates Order under Section 144. So far, there has been no summons received by him under Section 188 Cr. P.C. There is a belief among some that the summons was never issued at all and therefore may not see its way to Pandit Malaviya. Discussion among the lawyer members of the Assembly shows that the order was illegal as section 144 was never meant for prohibiting movements of publicmen and that the diffiance of this order was not punishable, inasmuch as there was nothing to prove that that disobedience caused or was even likely to cause riot or disturbance. In this connection the commentary of a certain high authority on Section 144 is recalled as affording the best defence argument, in case Pandit Malaviya is to appear in court. Pandit Malaviya is anxious to defend the case himself. For, he wants to expose the abuse of Section 144, not so much against him, but on many innocent Congressmen who went to jail during the Non-co-operation period. It is also recalled that Pandit Malaviya defied similar orders under Section 144 thrice during 1921 when Sir Harcourt Butler was Governor of the United Provinces and that no further action was taken against him.

FULL TEXT OF VICEROY'S SPEECH.

SIMLA, Aug. 17.

The following is His Excellency the Viceroy's speech to both the Houses of the Legislature to-day:—

Gentlemen of the Indian Legislature: It is with much pleasure that I bid you welcome to the labours of another session. Although the full term of the Assembly is not due to expire till January it is generally convenient that the elections should be held at the beginning of the cold weather and the new Assembly brought into being in time for the January session. Having regard to these considerations I propose that dissolution should take place next month to be followed by the general election in November. I recognise that in these circumstances it must have been inconvenient to some honourable members to attend this session. Many of you will have found difficulty in leaving your constituencies at a time which you would naturally wish to devote to electoral activities and many have had to travel long distances to attend a session which must necessarily be of short duration. I thank the honourable members, therefore, the more for according me this opportunity of making their acquaintance and of acknowledging the work they have done during the past sessions of both the Houses. Apart from the needs of public business it was a desire to provide myself with such an opportunity that was largely responsible for my decision to hold this session, for I do not forget that when I next address the Legislature the ballot box will have had its say and though members of the Council of State are happily at this time exempt from its operation some of the members of the Assembly whom I now see before me may have had to bow to its remorseless decree.

RELATIONS WITH FOREIGN POWERS.

I am happy to inform you that the relations of India with the Kingdoms of Nepal and Afghanistan as with other powers whose countries adjoin our own continue to be friendly. The settlement of the difference between His Majesty's Government and the Government of Turkey about Mosul has removed the outstanding obstacle to a full understanding between the two countries and has been hailed with satisfaction both by the Muslim community and by general Indian opinion.

S. AFRICAN INDIAN QUESTION.

In the sphere of Imperial policy the most pressing of all questions affecting Indians is the position of their fellow countrymen in South Africa. When Lord Reading last addressed the Council of State two months before his departure he referred to the negotiations which were then in progress between the Government of India and the Government of the Union of South Africa and which had had the satisfactory outcome already known to you. That result was due to and could only have been achieved by various influences operating in close combination. The steadfast policy of the Government of India was guided by the wise and patient diplomacy of Lord Reading and assisted by the discreet restraint with which the Indian Legislature awaited the issue of developments which outwardly at times gave cause for anxiety and misgiving. The tact and dignity with which the Indian deputation to South Africa stated the Indian cause drew valued support from the unofficial labours of Mr. C. F. Andrews. And last but not least I know that this Assembly would wish me to acknowledge the broad-minded statesmanship of General Hertzog and his colleagues as expressed in their willingness to submit the Indian question in South Africa to discussion in a friendly conference. As has already been announced the conference will meet in December at Cape Town by which means touch can be maintained with the opinion of Indians resident in South Africa and the Government of India hope in due course to announce the personnel of the Indian delegation which will satisfy the public that the case of India will be worthily presented.

UNION DEPUTATION TO VISIT INDIA.

The reception accorded by Indian opinion to the decision to hold such a conference augurs well for its success. At the same time in order to enable representatives of the various political parties in South Africa to appreciate India's point of view and to strengthen the better understanding created by the visit of our deputation to the Union the Government of India extended and the Union Government have accepted an invitation to send a representative deputation to this country. This exchange of visits will, I am confident, do much to give to the peoples of the two countries the real desire to appreciate and appraise one another's difficulties which is the first step to the discovery of means by which conflicting claims may be brought into a harmonious relation. For however, strong on every ground we conceive our case to be, we do no service to it if we deny the existence of or underrate the difficulties confronting those who are the responsible spokesmen of South African opinion. Least of all do we assist our purpose if we affect to treat any question such as this of which the roots lie more deeply bedded in human nature? Our philosophy can easily discern, as one susceptible of easy decision by some application of coercive force. Any solution that is to deserve the name and to stand the test of time must be based upon mutual accommodation and carry the free assent of both communities.

IMPERIAL CONFERENCE.

In October the Imperial Conference will meet to discuss other important questions of general imperial concern. Every year that passes shows more clearly that the various Dominions of the King-Emperor constitute an inter-dependent organism in which no part can exist in lonely isolation. With the expansion of her natural and political resources we may feel confident that India must take an increasingly important place in the general structure for she has much both to give and to receive from others.

SUCCESS OF RUPEE LOAN.

There are several important matters of domestic, financial and industrial concern to which I must especially direct your attention. Our recent rupee loan was a conspicuous success and we may congratulate ourselves that in the space of two hours we obtained all the money we required on terms which are infinitely better than, nay we have been able to secure since the outbreak of the great European war. Indeed they compare very favourably with the terms recently obtained for long term loans by even those Governments whose credit stands highest in the world's money markets. I see no reason to suppose that when we come to replace our remaining short term liabilities we shall find any difficulty in obtaining terms as favourable.

REPORT OF TAXATION COMMITTEE.

The report of the Taxation Enquiry Committee is under the careful consideration of Government and matters are in train for that consultation with the local Governments which is essential before action can be taken on the Committee's recommendations. In the meantime in order both to fulfil the promise made to the Legislature to assist Government in formulating their conclusions resolutions will be moved this session in both the Chambers in such terms as to give the honourable members an opportunity of expressing their views on any portion of the report in which they may be interested.

CURRENCY COMMISSION REPORT.

The report of the Royal Commission on Indian currency and finance is now in your hands and testifies to the thoroughness with which Mr. Hilton Young and his colleagues have done their work. Whatever judgment may be formed of their conclusions it will be readily admitted that by the care and knowledge which they have brought to the examination of these matters they have given us very valuable assistance. As already announced the Government of India have accepted two of the chief recommendations of the Commission, namely, the ratio of the rupee to gold and the method of establishing that ratio during the period which must elapse before the responsibility for the control of the currency can be transferred to a Central Bank. In view of the acceptance of these recommendations Government felt that there should be no delay in making a clear statement of its policy and that as immediate action by Government was necessary it was their plain duty to bring the matter before the Legislature at the earliest possible date. A Bill will, therefore, be introduced during this session and I feel confident that so grave and weighty a subject will be examined not in the light of any local interests, but with reference to its ultimate reaction upon the economic and commercial prosperity of the whole country.

TARIFF BOARDS

As the honourable members will be aware the Tariff Board is now occupied with an important statutory enquiry into the steel industry and the Bombay Mill-owners' Association recently applied for an early and comprehensive enquiry into the cotton textile industry. The depression in the latter industry has for some time been a matter of grave concern to the Government. In order, therefore, to avoid delay Government decided to appoint a second Board which commenced its investigations at Bombay at the beginning of July. It is hoped that the reports of both these Boards will be submitted within the next three months in time for consideration at the next Delhi session.

ROYAL AGRICULTURAL COMMISSION.

In addressing the Legislative Assembly at the beginning of this year Lord Reading outlined the object and duties of the Royal Commission on agriculture which will begin its labours two months hence. The personnel of the Commission is now known to you. In its President Lord Linlithgow, it is fortunate in having a man who combines sound practical experience in farming with a life-long study of its scientific theory. He has as his colleagues a body of men who by their knowledge of practical agriculture, rural economy, science and engineering, are well fitted to analyse and review the allied question on which the greater prosperity of the agriculturalists depends.

RAILWAY POLICY.

There is another aspect of the economic development of India to which I may refer. Railway construction which up to 1914 had made rapid progress was checked in its stride by the upheaval of the great war and the years immediately succeeding it. During the last five years the most urgent work has been carried on but without difficulty but now as a result of the improved financial position of railways generally the Railway Board feel able to consider the adoption of a definite scheme of construction for the next five years. They have devoted particular attention to the development of traffic in rural areas with a view to stimulating agriculture and by a new adjustment of standards of construction to the conditions of each area. They hope in their present programme to add 6,000 miles of railway which will be at once remunerative and a boon to the country which they serve. Another and a more important development of railway policy is also being carried out. The Government of India with the approval of the Secretary of State have accepted the recommendation of the Royal Commission on Public Services that recruitment in India to the superior railway services should gradually be brought up to 75 per cent. of the total number of vacancies in each year. Rules have recently been published which give effect to this policy in all the principal branches of the superior railway service.

In another direction also the further recruitment of Indians has taken definite shape. In their last session the Legislative Assembly accepted in principle the scheme for the establishment in Indian waters of a training ship for dock officers. The estimates of the cost of the scheme have now been prepared in more detail and a demand for a grant will be placed before the Assembly at this session to cover the expenditure contemplated during the year.

PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION.

The Hon. Members will have observed that in pursuance of the proposals made by the Lee Commission affecting the public services a Public Service Commission has now been constituted which will commence its work on the 1st October. The orders passed on the Lee Commission Report involve a very marked increase in the indianisation of the great public services and with this wide extension of indianisation it becomes a matter of vital importance to improve our machinery for recruiting Indians. This will be one of the main functions of the Commission. They will also, it is hoped, assure to the services, in their capacity as an impartial Court of Reference protection in the honest performance of their duties from all influences whether po-

(Continued on page 10.)

"FORWARD" CASE

CHARGES FRAMED

CASE ADJOURNED TILL AUGUST 27.

CALCUTTA, Aug. 17.

The Chief Presidency Magistrate framed charge to-day under Section 124-A of the Indian Penal Code (Sedition) against Mr. Satyaranjan Bakshi, editor, and Mr. Pulin Behar Dhar, printer of the "Forward." The accused pleaded not guilty. The case was adjourned till August 27th.—A. P.

SHAH OF PERSIA.

RETURNS FROM KHARASSAN.

LONDON, Aug. 17

Teheran.—The Shah has returned from his visit to Kharassan. While there, he ordered the degradation and arrest of the Commander-in-Chief of the Eastern army on the ground of extortion and tyranny.—Reuter.

SILVER MARKET DULL

STERLING AT 1S-6 D

JAPANESE BANK SELLING AT HIGHER LEVEL

Bombay, Aug. 17.

The exchange rate has gone up to-day to 1s. 6d. This should have a natural effect of an easier tendency in the Silver Market, which opened weak at Rs. 64-6 this morning.

At this lower level, a well-known speculator bought 200 bars, and the rates improved to Rs. 64-10, for 1st settlement, in the afternoon

London cables were:—

"Market dull. China sold. Small amount of business has been done."

"China Banks sold. Business small. Spot 28 5/8d. and Forward 28 11/16d."

The China Exchange opened at 2s. 9 11/16d., but later improved to 2s. 9 7/8d. New York Silver is quoted at 62 1/8 cents.

The improvement in China Exchange induced some buying in Bombay, and the rate improved to Rs. 64-10 for 1st Settlement and 64-6 for 2nd.

At this higher level, a Japanese Bank sold 300 bars of Shrivan, and bought the same amount for 2nd settlement (Bhadarva). The market eased a little, the rates being Rs. 64-8 and 64-4, late in the afternoon.

AMERICAN YARN.

A SCHEME FOR PROTECTION.

LONDON, Aug. 16.

The Federation of Master Cotton-spinners Association has inaugurated a scheme for the protection of American spinning section of the trade from undercost selling. 'Basic prices" which are in effect the minimum prices are fixed for standard quality of American cotton and beams salesmen of Manchester Exchange representing firms, producing these yarns have been intructed to quote the prices coinciding with the Federation's list. The elimination of cheap sellers seems only a matter of time, if the Federation members stand together. The Federation and non-Federation concerns have promised a loyal support.—Reuter's Special.

POLICE RAIDS IN CALCUTTA.

A ZEMINDAR'S HOUSE SEARCHED.

CALCUTTA, Aug. 16.

Zamindar Babu Naraindas Banerjee's house at Howrah was searched to-day by officers of the Intelligence Branch. The police, it is stated, seized a couple of books and some papers.

A house at Bhawanipore occupied by a relative of Narain Babu was also searched to-day and arelative was arrested.—A.P

ANOTHER HOUSE RAIDED.

CONGRESS MEMBER ARRESTED.

CALCUTTA, Aug. 17.

On the strength of a warrant issued by the District Magistrate of Twenty-Four Parganas the house of Srimati Urmila Devi, a relative of the late Mr. C. R. Das was searched yesterday and Dhirendra Chandra Mookerjee, a member of the South Calcutta Congress Committee was arrested under the Bengal Ordinance Act. Certain books and letters were also taken possession of.—A. P.

ARRESTED AT BANKURA.

BANKURA, Aug. 17.

The police searched yesterday Bahadur Hostel of the local Medical School, the dispensary of Dr. Kalikrishna Mitter, the Swarajist vice-Chairman of the Bankura Municipality, and his house. Jogesh Chandra De of Chittagong, a boarder of the Bahadur Hostel was taken into custody and some papers were seized from Dr. Mitter's house. —Free Press.

PEKING BEFLAGGED.

FALL OF NANKOW PASS.

LONDON, Aug. 16.

Peking.—The city is beflagged following the official announcement of the fall of Nankow Pass, the headquarters of Kuominchun resistance.—Reuter.

MEXICAN TROUBLE.

AMERICANS ARREST INSURGENT ARMY.

LONDON, Aug. 16.

San Diego (California).—American authorities have arrested and imprisoned 150 men mobilised three miles this side of the Mexican frontier under the command of General Enrique Estrada, Mexican Ex-Secretary of War, when on the point of making insurgent descent on the towns across the border. The captured persons include Estrada and his staff. The authorities have also seized quantities of arms, one armoured truck, two one-ton truckloads of ammunition, lorries for transporting revolutionaries and documents giving complete plans of the projected insurrection.—Reuter.

Six lady students have joined the Dacca University and a hostel under a matron has been set apart for their accommodation.—Free Press.

THE FIVE LAMPS OF YOUTH.

EDUCATIONAL IDEAL: PAST AND PRESENT.

CLAIMS OF NATIONALISM AND INTERNATIONALISM.

INDIA'S CONTRIBUTION TO SOLUTION OF THE PROBLEM.

The annual convocation for conferring degrees on the new graduates of the University of Bombay was held on Tuesday at 5-45 p.m. at the Cowasji Jehangir University Hall, H. E. Sir Leslie Wilson, the Chancellor, presiding.

After the graduates were admitted to their respective degrees by the Chancellor, the Registrar read the report of the Syndicate of the past year.

Sir Brajendranath Seal, Vice-Chancellor of the Mysore University, who had been specially invited to deliver the Convocation Address of this year, was then called upon by the Chancellor to deliver his address.

At the outset the Chancellor read a cable received from Sir C. H. Setalvad, Vice-Chancellor, from Marseilles which ran as follows:—Kindly give the following message to the convocation. My thoughts are with the University and students receiving degrees. To those young men I wish all success in life and trust they will guide themselves by lofty standards of character, devotion to truth and learning, disciplined patriotism placing the country above sectional and communal interests, in the part they will play in raising India under the guidance of divine Providence to her rightful place. Confidently expect the State and the generous citizens of Bombay immediately provide funds to make the University worthy of Bombay.

The Chancellor then introducing Sir Brajendranath Seal said: I am quite certain that everybody here would like me to express on his behalf my very sincere thanks to Sir Brajendranath Seal for his great kindness in coming to Bombay to deliver the Convocation address this afternoon. It is no light task for any man whose life is full of important and interesting activities to give up time to travel to Bombay from a long distance in order to speak to us here, and Sir Brajendranath is indeed a man who has led and is leading a life of great activity and if I may say so, of great usefulness. I am sure that Sir Brajendranath is the last man who would desire that I should put before you at any length the many services he has rendered to education, and I will only remind you of the work he did as a delegate to the Orientalist Congress at Rome in 1899; of the important part which he played in opening the discussion at the Universal Races Congress in London in 1921; of his services in India as professor of mental and moral science at the University of Calcutta for six years. Of his services as Vice-Chancellor of the Mysore University it is unnecessary for me to speak as they are well-known to every one. I think perhaps I might mention that this is the first occasion on which we have departed from the precedent of the Convocation Address either by the Chancellor or the Vice-Chancellor, and I note that other universities propose to follow our lead. To-day we shall have owing to this change in our usual custom the advantage of listening to the address by a most distinguished gentleman—an address which, will, I am sure, afford much food for thought and one for which on your behalf and mine I express in advance to Sir Brajendranath our most sincere thanks. May I also take this opportunity of congratulating him on the high and well deserved honour recently conferred upon him. (Applause.).

CONVOCATION ADDRESS.

After thanking the authorities of the University for having honoured him with the invitation to deliver the address to the convocation, Sir Brajendranath said that as the Vice-Chancellor of another Indian University, to which the call of a new academic ideal, in the storm and stress of the Indian life of to-day, had come as it had come to them in Bombay, he might perhaps be pardoned if he devoted the greater part of his address to their common University problems and the abiding realities and generalities of the Indian educational world, instead of passing in review the operations of Bombay's own particular campaign of University reform. The Indian Universities, following the trend of Universities elsewhere, were drawing together in the effort to re-orientate their policy to the general world-movement of our day. This world-wide reconstruction of education, which was one of the most vital and insistent factors of world-building and world-rebuilding to-day, had certain new aims. The first aim of the movement was the socialisation of education and the second was nationalisation of education. The third emphasis was on Internationalism. Simultaneously there was a movement in the opposite direction, namely the movement of regionalism, in other words, adaptation to the region or the environs concerned. The latest arrival in the world of education was vocational adaptation, which was the application of the regional principle to the individual.

THE ANCIENT IDEAL.

Dr. Seal then harking back to the ancient Indian educational ideal, said:—

The soul of India has through the ages gone on creating a synthetic culture, in which nature and man have been comrades, all sentience has had its kinship recognised with reverence and homage, and the group or communal consciousness has been the nursery and school of the individual conscience. The essential stamp of the Genius of India is seen in many features of this indigenous education—in the outdoor or open-air study in intimate touch with nature, in a corporate life or residence which weans the young from the home for initiation into the greater family of the academic corporation, in long and leisurely years of scholastic study, and above all, in the rule of Brahmacharya, the rule of the student life comprising three great vows, the vow of chastity, the vow of poverty, and the vow of labour. The educational ideal was two-fold in character: in an individual reference it was Atma vidya, or Brahma-vidya, the knowledge of the Self, or the vision of the Absolute as the Self, the ultimate goal to which every soul must press forward in the cycle of births and re-births; in a communal reference it was the conservation and transmission of the tradition of culture and learning, of the arts and sciences, from generation to generation, a debt which the individual owes and must repay to the Rishis, the Fathers of the Race

One characteristic mark of the educational organisation was this:—Education was organised as an integral element in a man's social status. The social and communal (village) systems on which the educational organisation was based ordained a practically free and compulsory higher education for the Brahman, Kshatriya, and Vaisya classes, and a well-nigh universal primary education for the village communities. This social and communal status not only socialised education, it ensured that the theoretical instruction, whether elementary or higher, was supplemented by vocational training in, and through the Upavedas, and later on, through the Vidyas and Kalas (sciences and arts).—though there was a retrogression in the latter-day Chatuspathis and tols.

In the mediaeval tols, the curriculum was narrowed down, and there grew up special schools for literature, grammar, law, Nyaya, Vedanta, medicine, mythology, Tantric rituals, etc. Lexicology, grammar and the elements of Belles Lettres and Rhetoric were common to all the schools, and would be studied for a period varying from five to seven years or more. The specialisation would then begin. "Advanced literature (including grammar, lexicology, rhetoric, poetry and the drama) would take about five years. Logic, Metaphysics and Theology from ten to fifteen years, Law (the Smritis, the Saugranas and the commentaries with elements of Mimamsa) ten years. Mythology (the Puranas) and Tantric Rituals, four years." The course of study often lasted, as Dr. Thomas noted, for twenty years, from the tenth to the thirtieth year.

The curriculum of study in the Arabic muktab would include Etymology, Syntax, Rhetoric and Logic in the first three of four years, and subsequent courses of (1) Literature (an three of four years), (2) Jurisprudence or Tradition (ten or five years or more), and (3) Logic, Natural Philosophy, Geometry, Algebra and Astronomy for five years or more.

PRESENT-DAY IDEAL.

Such was National education the genuine Swadeshi commodity. The Indian educational ideal to-day must be a living expression of this Indian mentality, a new construction of the Indian genius in response to the moving forces of the Time Spirit and Universal Humanity. For historic continuity cannot be broken with impunity: our statistics of illiteracy and village decadence and destitution bear witness to the results of violently upsetting an old historic organisation without heeding the principles of organic growth and adaptation to environment, a fatal blunder which Sir Henry Maine and Sir Alfred Lyall have alike deplored. At the same time, we must march abreast with Universal Humanity and fall in a line with its serried ranks.

GULF BETWEEN CLASSES AND MASSES.

Under British rule, our Indian Universities, like our Indian Law Codes, have more or less fostered individualism,—this was necessary in the first instance as a revolt against the Indian tendency to subordinate the individual to the family or the community,—and even though the aims of University education have been utilitarian, they have been frankly pursued not for social service but for the individual's betterment in society, but now it behoves us to stress social education just as it is necessary to stress social legislation, the concept of society itself being enlarged and corrected so as to comprehend social equality and social justice as much as social solidarity and social stability. For this it is essential that every University should have a Board of Social Science, just as it should have a theatre, a museum, and a play-ground. Lectures and courses as well as sociological surveys should be organised to bring every subject of study in the University, whether humanistic or naturalistic, into intimate and vital relationship with the social life of the country. Besides, a Social Service Mission, a Mission to the workers and the depressed classes in the slums and environs of the city, is a primary obligation of the University. For it is the University that has created the gulf between the classes and the masses in India, a practical cleavage in place of the old human relationships that bound them close, and it is primarily the duty of the University to socialise education in order to recreate solidarity on the new basis of social justice and social equality.

NATIONALISING EDUCATION.

Next take the national note in education. The Nation State was no doubt a late arrival in the history of political organisation, but 'nationalism' in the West rapidly grew into a religion, which now chants Pauline hymns of love and in ecstasy takes up the cross, and now chants Berserker hymns of hate and in frenzy lifts up the sword. And to-day, this nationalism has blazing altars of sacrificial worship raised to it in the East, and its chief temples are the schools and the Universities.

But how to nationalise education in India is the problem. Is it to be by the State endowment of scientific research to equip the nation for the international competition? Is it to be by the compulsory military training of every University student to equip him for national defence? Is it to be the training of national volunteers in the University for the service of the Motherland?

But in truth the idea of Nationalism itself has to be critically adjusted to the Indian position, and as the Universities have been the great purveyors of nationalism to Indian youth, it is the Universities that must clearly conceive the goal, and so nationalise the education imparted in them as to set their *alumni* on the right path.

Ancient India did not develop a sense of historic nationality or the desire to expand herself imperially beyond her boundaries by schemes of military conquest or colonisation. In this she differed from Greece and Rome. But she had a cultural nationality which was not territorial or historic in character, and which yet she stamped in greater or less degree on the primitive Indian tribes and stocks. And Greater India, comprising the Asiatic Continent as well as the Eastern Archipelago, is a witness to these peaceful methods of cultural conquest and colonisation. For a merely cultural nationality without historic or territorial implications seeks only this cultural interpenetration

There is a precious element of truth in this concept of nationality which we must not lose in the strife and turmoil of the hour. Nationality is a stepping-ground to Internationality, to Universal Humanity, but Nationalism of an aggressive and exclusive type will block the path. It will continue to complicate international problems. The world must cultivate a cultural nationalism, and that of a synthetic type, in order to move to a pacific internationalism. And India is fitted by her faith in Unity, by her synthetic vision, and by her age-long gospel of Ahimsa and Maitri, to make material contributions to this synthetic cultural nationalism and to international concord and, harmonism as a

PROBLEM OF NATIONAL HARMONY.

In another respect this Indian tradition supplies modern India with a needed correction and guidance. A composite nationality like that in India, of which the proximate units are not individuals, but communities sharply divided from one another by creed, custom and history, must cultivate the national sense, the sense of the national whole, above everything else. But if class and collision among the congeries of communities is to be eschewed, nationalism in India should stress the duties and obligations of the units to one another, and of each to all, more than the rights of each against each, or of one against all; in other words, should stress 'dharma' more than 'adhikara'. In relatively homogenous societies like those of Europe where there are no intermediary communities to intercept the allegiance that is due from the individual to the State, the cause of human freedom and human progress is helped rather than hindered if each individual unit defends and guards its own rights, thinking in terms of rights against other contending units, rather than in terms of duties to fellow-members, though even here, with the institution of organised classes and unions, class war is apt to emerge. European democracies have trod this path They do well to preface their democratic codes with a declaration of rights. But in a composite or heterogeneous nationality where communities intercept the allegiance of the individual that is due to the nationality as a whole, nationalism would be wise to take the relation of the units to one another by the handle of duties rather than by that of rights. The ancient Indian national polity 'which was evolved to suit a composite society' was a polity based on Dharma, social duty, and not on Adhikara or right. The old concept of Dharma failed because of its compartmental tendencies and its rigid stereotyping character; our new 'dharma', the national 'dharma' of the new age, must be based on social equality and social justice, but it is this binding force of mutual duties and obligations (including duties to the self, the 'Atman' in every person or group), rather than the divisive and militant concept of rights, which must be the special message of the gospel of nationalism to a heterogeneous and composite society. No doubt, every duty implies a correlated right, and every right has its correlated duty. It is the method of approach that is in question. If Indian nationality to-day threatens to dissolve into mere 'disjecta membra' of clashing and repelient units, it is fundamentally due to the fatal blunder of importing concepts from one social order into another without the requisite adjustment and orientation.

It is only the University that can in India thus nationalise and internationalise education. A new tradition of humanism has to be created, a new interpretation of History, which will heal all schisms and discords, and dispose us to national harmony and international amity.

INTERNATIONAL OUTLOOK.

Indeed, no University to-day can be national without being also international in cultural outlook and organisation Accordingly every Indian University must develop organs of international contact for first-hand and intimate experience of other systems of social culture and social values. Every University should institute international courses in Comparative Civilisation, beginning with Comparative Religion, Comparative Art and Comparative Philosophy, and passing on to Comparative Sociology, Comparative Economics and Comparative Law. Exchange Professorships between India and the dominions of Canada, Australia and South Africa, for example, and bands of travelling post-graduate students to and from these countries, can do more to promote the cause of international amity and good fellowship bteween India and the rest of the world than any amount of politjcal propaganda, and perhaps concerted and cooperative effort through the agency of the Inter-University Board may succeed where individual resources fail. But this is not all. A National Union or Unions of Indian University students, like the Indian Scout Associations and the Indian Leagues of Youth, are a great desideratum, and such unions should affiliate themselves to the world union.

From the contemplation of these ideal world-forces shaping the education of the future, Dr. Seal next turned to the main constructive lines of policy on which our Indian Universities are to-day building their schemes of reform and re-organisation.

THE LINGUISTIC QUESTION.

The outstanding fact which must be borne in mind in the organisation of studies is that the linguistic capacity in a man's psychological outfit, is a quantum which can be strengthened within certain limits, but which is not very elastic, not capable of an indefinite expansion. Another outstanding fact is that this linguistic capacity is very unequally distributed in individuals and races. A third fact of vital import to the educational organiser is its unequal distribution relatively to other units of mental capacity, such as capacity for judgment or balance, power of observation, mechanical dexterity. Inventive aptitude, objective interest; in fact, except for some types of super-normal mental ability or intelligence, there is a more or less marked negative correlation between the gift of the gab and many of these other units of capacity.

No educational organiser in an Indian University to-day can intelligently handle his tools if he is ignorant or neglectful of these governing facts of the situation.

Besides, the acquisition of knowledge through an unrealised or vaguely realised set of foreign linguistic symbols in early life leads to mal-assimilation and a disturbance of the whole mental system. Such knowledge does not result in any direction to the will,—it lacks the power of initiative, the power of construction, in one word, the power of reproduction.

This is notoriously the disease from which most University-educated Indians suffer to-day. Knowledge does not lead to the appropriate action—Reason and Will are divorced—the Indian lives in two worlds, a world of ideas which are impotent and a world of habits which are blind.

VERNACULAR AS MEDIUM.

Admittedly, the position of English in the curriculum, as our world-language, and as the (de facto) 'lingua franca' for the educated classes, cannot be shaken; but the question of a common all-India 'lingua franca' for the classes and the masses remains to be solved, if of course it has to be solved, or if it can at all be solved. Next take the question of the medium of oral instruction and text-book study. Here also, admittedly, the vernacular, if it is fit and ready, is in the early plastic years the natural medium. I believe the vernacular—at any rate, any of the vernaculars which we here need keep in view—can and should be used for certain subjects such as Indian History, Geography and the elements of Science in the schools, and gradually, as it becomes fit and ready, for History, Economics, Polities, Logic, and Educational Science, in the Colleges. But all this is on the assumption that only one vernacular is in evidence. Where there are several vernaculars for the school-going population, the difficulties are well-nigh insurmountable. For a single vernacular cannot be used in such a case as a medium of oral instruction or text-book study, and a High School or College cannot arrange for them all in teaching staff, text-books or equipment. English as a medium, under such polyglot conditions, is the only refuge and resource. In the primary or lower secondary stage, however, it is always possible, owing to the large numbers and the elementary stage of instruction involved, to use the child's own vernacular as the medium;—or perhaps it may be that for developing a common mind and character as the basis of a common nationality, the vernacular of the majority in particular areas and population has to be adopted by the State.

Now I come to another vexed topic, the value to be assigned to English in the examination schemes and curricula. The main fact to be noted in this reference is that owing to the peculiar distribution of the linguistic capacity in individuals and races, and its non-correlation, as I have already noted, with the mathematical or the inventive turn of mind or with the powers of observation and judgment, no amount of drill and grinding without a habitual social medium of speech can teach the facile and correct use of a difficult foreign idiom like English to a considerable portion of otherwise intelligent and alert people whose natural parts may enable them to become very useful and efficient members of society. The ardent Anglicist fails to understand that the political necessity of learning to speak and write English correctly or fluently cannot be made a ground for disqualifying a considerable section of Indian youths altogether for University studies, and therefore in the actual circumstances, for all studies in Physical, Natural, Mathematical Science, and all openings, technical or professional, like medicine, engineering, chemical technology, etc. for which they may have very special talents which they may use to their own benefit, and to the benefit of the community. Be.

(Continued on page 9)

FINAL TEST MATCH.

AUSTRALIANS ALL OUT FOR 302.

ENGLAND'S 2 ND INNINGS 172 FOR 1.

LONDON, Aug. 16.

Twenty-thousand spectators witnessed the resumption of the fifth Test Match this morning. Rhodes was responsible for the first two wickets before lunch, Woodfull being bowled and Richardson dismissed by a magnificent catch at mid-off by Geary. The former scored 35. The seventh wicket partnership between Collins and Gregory yielded 107 runs and at 229 the latter was caught by Stevens off Tate. His score of 73 included ten fours. Soon after Collins was caught by Stevens off Larwood. He played exceedingly dogged game and in the innings lasting three hours and forty-three minutes, he hit twice to the boundary. The Australian innings closed after tea for 302 runs. England then entered on its second venture and had made 49 runs without the loss of a wicket when stumps were drawn for the day.—Reuter's Special.

ENGLAND'S SECOND INNINGS.

LONDON, Aug. 16.

At the close of to-day's play in the Fifth Test England in the second innings had made 49 without the loss of a wicket.—Reuter.

ENGLAND'S 172 FOR ONE WICKET.

LONDON, Aug. 17.

In England's second innings in the fifth test match, Hobbs was bowled by Gregory when he had scored exactly 100, the total score Then being 172 for one wicket. Sutcliffe was not out with 38.—Reuter.

BISHOPS' FORMULA

DISCUSSED AT MINERS' CONFERENCE

LONDON, Aug. 16.

The Miners Delegate Conference after discussing the reports of the district voting on the Bishop's memorandum adjourned until to-morrow. No decision was reached regarding the Federation's next step.—Reuter.

THE DRIFT BACK. ?

A NUMBER OF COLLIERIES WORKING.

LONDON, Aug. 16.

Miners continue to drift back to work. In three collieries of Shropshire, practically the whole complement of 1,680 men is working. At 46 pits in Notts and Derbyshire 3,352 men were actually engaged in the production of coal on Saturday and further 150 are working to-day. In Lanarkshire, Warwickshire and Cannock 5,583, 5,880 and 5,191 men respectively are now working. —Reuter.

SIR W. JOYNSON-HICKS SEES RED.

"BRITISH WORKERS & THEIR SOVIET MASTERS."

LONDON, Aug. 16.

Sir William Joynson Hicks has written letter to the Chairman of Twickenham Conservative Association emphasising at length the connection of the general strike with the "Communist or extreme left wing of the Labour Party." He says "the Communists and their Soviet masters have not concealed their anger at the return to commonsense of the British Trade Union leaders and their refusal to allow the strike to develop on a revolutionary lines." He hopes that not merely the Conservatives but all lovers of constitution will not think that this strike is the first and last of its kind. He asserts that preparations for future strikes are even now being considered, and in this connection he quotes the remark of a member of the official Labour Party in his presence in the Commons last month.—Reuter.

HELP FROM MOSCOW.

200,000 ROUBLES SENT TO CENTRAL COUNCIL.

LONDON, Aug. 16.

Moscow.—The Central Council of Labour Unions have transferred to the British Miners' Federation 200,000 roubles, making the total since the commencement of the strike of 4,917,000 roubles.—Reuter.

BRITISH OFFICERS JEERED AT.

A PRUSSIAN INCIDENT.

LONDON, Aug. 16.

Wiesbaden.—Troops have been called out following the incident last night at Dotzheim suburb when the British officers in a car were stoned and jeered at. All "cafes" and the district fair which is being held nearby have been ordered to close. No arrests have been made.—Reuter.

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THE FIVE LAMPS OF YOUTH.

(Continued from page 8.)

sides, one may read a foreign language to some purpose without being able to speak and write it correctly and fluently, especially in the exigencies of an Examination Hall. I should therefore have three standards in English, for admission to different courses or departments in the University:—first, for the literary or Arts courses (including law and teaching) a strict standard based on higher English literature, but with greater leaning to contemporary literature than at present;—secondly, for the Science courses (I.Sc. and B.Sc., including the passport to medicine) a somewhat less exacting standard based in great part but not exclusively on the literature of Science;—and, thirdly, for the technological or professional departments (excepting law, teaching and medicine) a standard of business or practical English. A scheme like this is urgently called for, if we are to meet the elements of a complicated and outstanding problem

TECHNICAL EDUCATION.

But a liberal education so conceived does not answer to the whole code of man, for it fails to discipline the whole life. The University of to-day, like the State, is as wide as life, and a vocational and regional adaptation of the University organisation to the vital needs and instincts of the folk, as well as to the resources and capabilities of the region, is now our first concern in the universal debacle that has overtaken it. This is no time for the Universities to recount their memorable trophies, those splendid administrative services and learned professions they have trained for generations for the uses of social life and governance. There is no use pointing with pride to the gay plumage while the bird itself is dying,—unless you happen to be the hunter! How to deliver the land from the bogey of unemployment and under-employment, the unsettlement of the social economy and the consequent unrest, is the problem before us

This social problem, the rescue from the present impasse, can be attempted only by a joint attack, the co-operation of all the social classes in a co-ordinated plan of campaign. In the existing social and economic structure with its differentiated ownership of land, capital and labour, the Temple of prosperity must be built four-square, on the four bases,—the land-holding class, the capitalist-banker, the intelligentsia from the Universities, and the artisans and cultivators in the workshops and fields. It is the business of the University to train the intelligentsia to become captains of industry, entrepreneurs, openers-up of land, technological researchers, fit to take their place in this great co-operative army for exploiting the nature-power as well as the man-power of an immense continental region.

Dr. Seal then proceeded to sketch in brief outline a general scheme for the organisation of "technical" education in all its grades and stages as an accompaniment or supplement to corresponding grades and stages of liberal education. He said there should be three grades of "technical" education, the Primary, the Secondary and the University grade, filiated respectively to the three corresponding grades of general (or liberal) education.

The Secondary grade o technical education is intended to train the factory operative, the agricultural labourer, the handicraftsman or the artisan, working, if need be, with machine tools. This ought to be preceded, in a sound national system, by general (or liberal) education of the primary grade comprising the three R's as well as the training of the hand and the eye, the senses and the observing and active powers. Where the primary grade brings the pupil up to the age of 14, the handicraft or trade school can immediately take him up, but where the primary grade stops at 11 or 12, there ought to be at least continuation classes ,to which field work, in the case of rural schools, may be profitably added)

The Secondary grade of technical education trains for such industries or industrial processes as require in the worker some intelligent appreciation of the scientific forces or agencies that are manipulated therein. This ought to be preceded in a sound national system by the secondary grade of general (or libeiral) education, which, on its "real" or "applied science" side, should provide a good grounding in the elements of the "basic" physical and natural sciences with Mathematics as a "key" science.

The University grade of "technical" or what is called technological education, often embodied in Technological Institutes or in Research Departments of a University, comprises training in the highly specialised mechanical, chemical, electrical, bacteriological and other physical or biological processes entering into the industrial exploitation of any regional or natural resources and materials. This University grade also comprises training in the highly specialised forms of commercial and administrative activity necessary for the maintenance and improvement of the social or national organisation. This technological or professional form of University education must be preceded by correlated University studies on the liberal side.

RELATION TO LIEERAL EDUCATION.

What is principally to be borne in mind in organising a State system of education is that the primary grade of general education should lead up, either to the primary technical training, or, in the case of those who have the means or the aptitude, to the secondary grade of general education; that this last, again, should lead up, either to the secondary technical course, or in the case of those who have the means or the aptitude, to the under-graduate grade of general education; and finally, that this Universit under-graduate grade should lead either to University Technological or professional training or to post-graduate training in pure Science or Humanities. It is also necessary to bear in mind that the last year (or last two years) of every grade of general education, whether the Primary, the Secondary or the University grade, should comprise as optional courses certain special technical (or vocational) studies or mixed courses which may be preparatory to the next following grade of technical education.

A national system of education so organised can alone complete that regional and vocational adaptation of a University which the movement of regionalism demands. Every cultural institution—and a University is a cultural institution 'par excellence'—must take into account three factors: first, the organic factor, in other words, the physical and psychical equipment of the folk,—secondly, the extra-organic factor or environment in which the folk is placed,—and, thirdly, adaptation of the inner to the outer, in the struggle for existence.

Apart from the large-scale industries in mills and factories, there are a number of smaller agricultural and industrial pursuits which call for such treatment. To take only a few instances, indigenous dyes, chrome tanning, ferments and enzymes, preservation of fruit, horticulture, agriculture, fodder ensilage, manure, sugar and molasses, lacs, gums and resins, fibre extraction, paper pulp, ceramics, tiles and bricks, paints, polishes and varnishes, country soaps, essential oils, oils and fuels, indigenous drgus pharmacy, engravings and prints, some branches of commercial analysis, these are among a number of smaller chemical (or technological) industries which, up to a certain stage, satisfy most of the above conditions;—and accordingly, the organisation of vocational and technical departments, with college laboratories and workshops in connection with Intermediate Colleges and with the scientific departments of the University, for teaching a selection of these subjects and varying them from time to time in consideration of the output and the demand, must be taken in hand to secure regional developments in the University. In fact, they will be Polytechnics in the University.

For we cannot hope to attract our Indian youths in sufficient numbers, and certainly not the brighter and more capable of them,—and we want the very best for the country's economic salvation—if the Industrial Diplomas are dissociated from University courses. In India a liberal status can be conferred only by a liberal education. This has been ingrained for thousands of years in the Indian mind, and to-day the University is the Mecca of such liberal education. Besides, an Intermediate certificate, which will be preliminary to such a diploma, will be something to fall back upon as a general passport to higher cultural and professional studies, and thus breed confidence which is so necessary to give a favourable start to new experiments.

That the Diplomas in these Technological courses should be University diplomas following on the I.Sc. Certificate is therefore essential, but it is equally essential for another reason. The scientific training necessary to an intelligent scientific practice is provided only in the Universities, nor can it be acquired through the medium of a foreign language by an Indian student much before the normal age for the Intermediate Certificate.

CULT OF HUMANISM.

In conclusion Dr. Seal said:—Enough of the University, enough of organisation and machinery. The educational organiser is a humanist above everything else, and his highest technique is that liberal humanism which is above and beyond all other techniques. For he sits with the congregated human mind, the youthful mind, during its golden quinquenium of glowing hopes and generous enthusiasms. Indeed, what is a University but an installation of youth, a Temple of Truth where the Eternal Universe of ideas first dawns on the youthful imagination, nay a Temple of Life in which youth first beholds Isis, the Mystery of Life, unveiled.

The educational organiser, then, is above all a humanist. But what is humanism to-day? Who is the humanist?

To-day it is no longer the crabbed old Philologer of the Renaissance, like Browning's Grammarian, purblind and stone-deaf and bent double, who is the apostle of humanism. His funeral was celebrated long ago.

To-day the cult of humanism is the cult of youth. It is the youth of the world, youth the dreamer of impossible dreams, the seer of sightless visions, the youth that just now deployed before me,—they are the apostles of humanism. I, a humanist teacher, hail them as my teachers.

How shall I then, at this the Convocation of Youth, admonish, counsel, warn them as to the conduct of life, when Youth the guileless instructor is their friend and companion. The golden maxim of the conduct of life—and the foundation of all true education—is to be true to oneself, true to one's Svadharma as the Bhagavadgita puts it;—that, then, is the discipline to which you, young men, are called, the discipline of youth, if only you know it,—indeed a world-discipline to-day. Who rules the home to-day? Youth. Who rules the school? Youth. Who is the schoolmaster's schoolmaster, Monstessori's Montessori? Youth. And perhaps Youth, if it had a chance, might make a much better show of the governance of the world than the world's custodians, the world's sapient old masters, have done of it. *Si monumentum requiris* I tempted to say,—if you are looking for a monument to the sapience of age, look round. Look to the world crumbling all around you. Look to the reeking fumes of blood and fire and lust that from East and West, from North and South, rise like the dark Djinn from the depths, rise perpetually and stain the stainless cerule of the eternal skies. Is there to be no deliverance from the body of this Death? What power will transform this world when old wisdom has failed? But is it not written that wisdom speaketh out of the mouth of babes? One power we all know or have known,—all except the cynic, the man born old, if there should be any so unfortunate among us—one power, the power of Youth which for us transfigured the world, indeed made of our common Earth figured flame transcending Jove or Mars? Have we, has the world, lost the secret of Youth, this vision splendid, this transforming magic power? What if young men were to rise all the world over, and take a vow of perpetual Youth—declare that they would never, never, cease to be young,—and the Earth would be free!

Serene will be our days and bright,
And happy will our nature be,
When love is an unerring light
And joy its own securitys!

THE FIVE LAMPS OF YOUTH

But what is Youth? Youth that must take this vow of perpetuity to save the world from itself? Let me, an old man, answer the question as Youth taught me to answer.

Youth, above everything else, is young: it is its duty to be young. Call it the dharma of youth, the law of its being.

This dharma is the worship of life. Youth lights its lamps to adore the Lord of Life. And if architecture has its seven lamps, Youth has its Pancha Pradipas, in the ritual of its worship.

The first Pradipa or lamp is its subjectivity its freedom from the law of the object. As yet, the great hard world of the objective fact does not hold the young soul in its iron grip—the iron has not entered into the soul. Youth dares to be original—custom, convention, the Philistine's idol, goes to pieces like Dagon before the *Mantram* of Youth. Youth dares to be free. An authority that is not vouched for by the inner self, a dogma that does not satisfy the individual judgement, a code that does not attract willing obedience, does not exist for it.

The second Pradipa or lamp is its Romance, its exalted sensibility. For Youth is but Adam born over again in each one of us, looking with Adam's eyes over this big blooming kaleidoscopic world,—in all its first wonder and novelty, its bursting freshness and variety. The flame of life burns intense, burns white, burns pure, on the altar of Youth.

The third Pradipa or lamp is its creativeness, its power of conjuring up a world of its own, and by its own 'dhyana,' its own concentration on the image, making the image real. It confesses, it imagines, it creates. This is Youth's thaumaturgy or magic. Youth is indeed a world-builder. And it builds with 'any' material or stuff, however intractable and unpromising. It transmutes the basest metal into its own gold. Such is Youth's alchemy.

Its fourth Pradipa is its invincible optimism, its perennial spring of joy and song, of hope and adventure. Youth, like a thing of beauty, is a joy for ever. Youth has an inexhaustible store of songs and tunes like Apollo's golden harp. Youth has heard the song of the Sirens, and not closed its ears with wax like self-mistrusting Ulysses. Youth has climbed Everest and dived into the bottomless sea, has traversed Darkest Africa and reached the Poles, has come to the secrets of the moon and the stars, in the beginningless yore,—Youth, the great Adventurer in all adventures that were, are, or shall be—the great traveller beyond bournes, beyond Land's End into perilous seas in fairy lands forlorn.

And the fifth Pradipa, that burns brightest in Youth's 'Aratl,' that adoration with the lamps, is its immortality, its sense of an inextinguishable, irrepressible life. A thing of palpitating life, what should it know of death? And so Youth alone is capable of Love, for there can be no love without an assured conviction that that love is immortal. And Youth is capable of self-immolating service with a smiling countenance, because such service is natural to one who knows that both the giver and the receiver are deathless.

And all the five Pradipas, these five lamps converge into one central light, but it is a light that never was on sea or land,—a light which shines only in the circumambient ether that encompasses and engulfs this bounded isle of existence.

My young friends, this is the canticle of Youth which Youth taught me, and I repeat it to you in my old days so that you may repeat the same to those who come after you. In the name of the world's age, I hail the world's Youth that in you deploys in procession before me.

PROGRESS REPORT.

The Syndicate's Report of the work of the University during the past academic year, refers to the results of the various examinations held, and the several new activities initiated during the year.

EXAMINATIONS.

The results of the various examinations were as under:—

School Leaving Examination.—Of the 8,599 candidates registered for the Examination. 3,403 qualified for Matriculation and 659 for the School Leaving Certificate Examination.

Of the successful Matriculation candidates 2,880 were Hindus, 203 Parsis, 139 Indian Christians, 72 Mahomedans and 9 Jews. One hundred and twenty-seven of the successful candidates were ladies (53 Hindus, 30 Indian Christians, 34 Parsis, 7 Mahomedans and 3 Jews).

First Year Arts Examinations:—The total number of candidates at this examination was 3604, of whom 2157 passed, giving a percentage of 59.85.

The following is a classification of the successful candidates according to their race and religion:—1,730 Hindus, 187 Parsis, 108 Mahomedans, 114 Indian Christians, 7 Europeans and Anglo-Indians and 11 Jews. Included among the successful candidates were 110 ladies (57 Hindus, 32 Parsis, 1 Mahomedan, 18 Indian Christians, and 2 Jews.)

Intermediate Arts.—The total number of candidates registered for the examination was 2,235, of whom 881 passed, 1,321 failed 24 were absent and 9 had their admission cancelled. The percentage of passes being 47.69.

Of the successful candidates, 723 were Hindus, 63 Parsis, 59 Mahomedans, 29 Indian Christians, 1 European and Anglo-Indian, and 6 Jews. Included among the successful candidates were 53 ladies (31 Hindus, 16 Parsis, 2 Indian Christians. 3 Jews and 1 European and Anglo-Indian).

B.A. Pass.—The total number of candidates registered was 440, of whom 174 passed, 254 failed, and 12 were absent, the percentage of passes being 40.65.

Of the successful candidates 156 were Hindus, 10 Mahomedans, 6 Parsis, and 2 Indian Christians Included among the successful candidates were 3 ladies (2 Hindus and 1 Parsi)

B.A. (Honour)—The total number of candidates registered was 1,186 of whom 542 passed, 618 failed, 24 were absent and 2 had their admission cancelled. Of the 563 candidates who offered to be examined for Honours, 20 passed with first class honours, 122 obtained second class honours, 128 attained the standard of the pass degree, 217 failed. 6 were absent and 2 had their admission cancelled. Of the 621 candidates registered for the pass examination, 202 passed, 401 failed and 18 were absent. The percentage of passed was 46.72.

Of the successful candidates 443 were Hindus, 50 Parsis, 18 Mahomedans. 27 Indian Christians 3 Jews, and 1 Anglo-Indian. Included among the successful candidates were 32 ladies (11 Hindus, 8 Parsis, 10 Indian Christians, 3 Jews.).

M.A.—Of the 113 candidates registered for the examination, 51 passed, 52 failed and 10 were absent, the percentage of passes being 49.51. Two passed in the first class and 17 in the second class. Of the successful candidates, 39 were Hindus, 5 Parsis, 4 Mahomedans and 3 Indian Christions. Included among the successful candidates were 4 ladies (1 Hindu, 1 Parsi and 2 Indian Christian).

Intermediate Examination in Commerce.—Of the 142 candidates sent up by the Sydenham College of Commerce and Economics. 60 passed and 82 failed. Eleven were placed in the second class. The following is a classification of the successful candidates according to their race and religion:—44 Hindus, 8 Parsis, 4 Indian and Syrian Christians, 2 Mahomedans and 2 Europeans.

B.Com. (Sept. 1925).—The total number of candidates sent up by the Sydenham College of Commerce and Economics was 33 of whom 1, who had previously passed the Examination, appeared in an additional special subject under the provisions of regulation 38 and passed in such subject. Of the remaining 32 candidates, 12 passed (including 1 in the second class) and 20 failed. 10 of the successful candidates were Hindus, 1 Parsi and 1 Mahomedan.

B. Com. (March 1926).—The total number of candidates sent up by the Sydenham College of Commerce and Economics was 75 of whom 30 (including 13 placed in the second class) passed, 44 failed, and 1 was absent. The following is a classification of the successful candidates according to their race and religion:—22 Hindus, 4 Parsis, 3 Indian and Syrian Christians and 1 Mahomedan.

B. T.—The total number of candidates sent up by the Secondary Training College, Bombay, was 89, of whom 45 appeared in Part I only, 2 offered both Parts I and II, and 42 who had previously passed in Part I. appeared in Part II. 40 candidates (including 5 placed in the first class) passed the whole Examination, 41 passed in Part I. and 8 failed.

Intermediate Science.—The total number of candidates registered was 1064, of whom 440 passed, 602 failed. 15 were absent, and 7 had their admission cancelled.

B Sc. Examination in Subsidiary Subjects.—The total number of candidates was 104, of whom 68 passed 34 failed. and 2 were absent.

B Sc. (April 1926).—Of the 412 candidates registered for the examination, 134 offered to be examined in the subsidiary subject only under regulation 18. Out of these latter candidates, 94 passed, 37 failed, 2 were absent, and 1 had his admission cancelled.

Of the remaining 278 candidates, 146 passed the whole examination, 17 passed in the subsidiary subject only, 110 failed, and 5 were absent.

M.Sc.—The total number of candidates registered was 17; 14 in Chemistry, 2 in Botany and 1 in Zoology. All the 17 candidates were successful, of whom 6 passed with distinction. Thirteen of the successful candidates were Hindus. 3 Parsis and 1 Jew. Included among the successful candidates, were two ladies, 1 Parsi and 1 Jew.

Intermediate Examination in Agriculture.—The total number of candidates sent up by the Poona Agricultural College was 77. of whom 56 (including 5 placed in the first class and 40 in the second class) passed, 19 failed, and 2 were absent.

B.Ag.—Out of 45 candidates sent up by the Poona Agricultural College, 32 appeared for the whole Examination and 13 in Botany and Plant Pathology only, according to the new regulations, of whom 25 (inclusive of 24 in second class) passed the whole examination, 9 passed in Botany and Pathology, 2 in Botany only, 2 in Pathology only and 7 failed.

M.Ag.—There was one Hindu candidate who had submitted a thesis under regulation 71 in Science. He failed to pass the examination.

First Examination in Engineering.—The total number of candidates registered was 182, of whom 115 (6 in the first class, 81 in the second class and 28 pass) passed, 52 failed and 15 had their admission cancelled.

Second Examination in Engineering (Civil)—The total number of candidates registered was 68, of whom 49 (11 in the first class, 20 in the second class and 18 pass) passed, 14 failed, 1 was absent and 4 had their admission cancelled.

B.E. (Civil) Oct 1925.—The total number of candidates registered for the examination was 20, of whom 6 pased and 14 failed.

B.E. (Civil) March 1926.—The total number of candidates registered for the examination was 97 of whom 65 passed, 28 failed and 4 had their admission cancelled.

Second Examination in Engineering (Mechanical).—The College of Engineering, Poona, presented 7 candidates for this examination, of whom 4 (all in the second class) passed, 2 failed, and 1 had his admission cancelled

B. E. (Mechanical), October 1925.—There were 7 candidates from the College of Engineering, Poona, of whom 2 passed, and 5 failed. B.E. (Mechanical), March 1926—There were 14 candidates from the College of Engineering, Poona of whom 7 (including 4 in the second class) passed, 6 failed and 1 had his admission cancelled.

M.C.E. (March 1926).—Two candidates appeared at this examination, but both failed.

First Examination for the Degree of LL.B. (October 1925).—The total number of candidates was 453, of whom 129 (including 3 in the first class and 50 in the second class) passed, 306 failed and 18 were absent.

First Examination for the Degree of LL.B. (April 1926).—The total number of candidates was 694 of whom 168 (including 4 in the first class and 94 in the second class) passed. 481 failed and 45 were absent.

Second Examination for the Degree of LL.B. (October 1925).—The total number of candidates was 406, of whom 187 (inclusive of 3 in the first class and 84 in the second class) passed, 210 failed and 9 were absent. Of the successful candidates were: 166 Hindus 13 Parsis, 4 Mahomedans and 4 Indian Christians.

Second Examination for the Degree of LL.B. (April 1926).—The total number of candidates was 457, of whom 163 passed, 278

(Continued on next Page.)

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INDIAN RAILWAYS.

NEW CONSTRUCTIONS.

(By SAGITTARIUS).

In the previous article, reference has been made to the possible object of the Government in spending large sums of money out of capital in new line construction or for open line works. This belief is strengthened when we minutely look to the particular railways that are being constructed first.

He was an old political sage who said, "Beware of an over affectionate call from your step-mother. It is sure to breed evil." In his opinion an alien government is just what a step-mother is to one. Following this advice, we are led to infer the likely evil arising out of this over affectionate call of our Government. Comparative statement of total mileage open in other civilised countries are always being put forth and a stress is being laid on new line construction. Of course, all this is to be done for the prosperity of India. This is the apparent unselfish motive which is often put forth in speeches or in press notes.

The old sage said his words of wisdom not without experience. The Government's plea for increasing new lines of railways is over-affectionate in its nature. A reference is always made to the Raipur Parvatipur railway and even the Railway Member alluded to it in the course of introducing the railway budget. Accompanied by this scheme is the construction of Vizagapatam harbour on the Eastern Coast. A glance at the map of India would clearly show the importance of the railway and the evil which the over-affection is likely to breed. By the construction of this branch. The mineral resources of the rich central provinces such as iron, manganese, etc. would easily flow into the foreign markets. Cotton from the Berars would be cheaply conveyed for export as Bombay harbour is a long distance to traverse from this province. With the object of exploitation of this province, the Raipur Parvatipur line and the construction of Vizagapatam harbour are hurriedly being completed. The Back Bay fiasco has thrown a flood of light on this policy of the Government, by which English capitalists or businessmen are to be derive profits out of Indian investments.

Similarly, the new lines in the Madras presidency will be found to hinge round the construtiion of Cochin Harbour. This opens an outlet for copra, coir and cocoanut oil and other vegetable produce of that part of the country.

Whatever be the reason, we know that grain and other foodstuis are cheap and in plenty in those districts through which railways do not pass. No doubt the facilities of transportation contribute to high prices. Yet new lines when they are meant to profit foreign markets, are going to drain us. Is there no remedy for this? Let us think out.

OIL-CAKE.

ITS IMPORTANCE AS A MANURE.

India is known as a land of gold not so much because of her Kolar gold-fields or her bejewelled Rajahs and Maharajahs, but because of her rich soil. The fact that 85 per cent. of her population lives solely on agriculture, is the best evidence of her holding the title. Taken as a country in general she is without a competitor in her richness of the soil. With the advance of science and improved methods of husbundry, some countries, especially Denmark and Holland, have certainly scored over India in many respects. Egypt and America have also made great strides in cotton growing etc., however, there are yet certain fields, in which "undisputed she reigns supreme," oil-yielding seeds being the most important here Considering the most common kinds only, we find that, she follows United States, in cotton seed production, while Argentine just leads her in linseed, variety. Excepting these two, she tops all other countries in mustard, rape-seed, ground-nut and castor seed, sometimes contributing 4/5 of the world's production and in castor-seed, she even retains the absolute monopoly of the world supply. In spite of this advantageous position we have done very little in the way of oil industries, except that we export a huge amount of raw seed or oil and import finished goods, loosing about 38.40 crores of rupees per annum in these transactions. Oil cake, because of its agricultural importance to a pro—agricultural country like India, deserves our special attention.

The seed refuse after expressing the oil, or the oil-cake as it is generally known, is analysed to contain:—

Water 6 to 13 per cent. on the residue (excluding oil).

Raw protein 7 to 46 per cent. on the residue (excluding oil).

Raw fat 5 to 22 per cent. on the residue (excluding oil).

Non-nitrogenous compounds 11 to 44 per cent. (excluding oil).

Raw fibre 6 to 25 per cent. on the residue (excluding oil).

Ash 4 to 14 per cent. on the residue (excluding oil).

Apart from this, the cake contains residue oil as follows:—

Cake from Native "Ghanee" 15 to 19 per cent. on the weight of cake.

Cake from Hydraulic Press 9 to 12 per cent. on the weight of cake.

Cake from Expeller Press 6 to 10 per cent. on the weight of cake.

Cake from Solvent Extractor 0.5 to 2.5 per cent. on the weight of cake.

The most important use of this cake, from our standpoint should be that as a manure The Nitrogen (N), Phosphorous (P), Potassium, (K) and Carbon ingredients make it, an excellent and most ideal of manures. It is an accepted belief, with the Agricultural Class of this country, (whether from North, South, East, West or Central plains) that the stall-manure is the best manure for the soil. And yet when this is compared to an average kind of cake, we find that 100 lbs. of cake compares the stall-manure as follows:—The seed-kind. equal amount of stall-manure.

Sesamum (Gingely), P. 1035 lbs.; N. 1452 lbs.; K. 150 lbs.

Ground-nut (Reanut), P. 295 lbs.; N. 1342 lbs.; K. 150 lbs.

Castorseed P.1130 lbs.; N. 1855 lbs.; K. 150 lbs.

Mustard, P. 1000 lbs.; N. 1157 lbs.; K. 150 lbs.

Linseed, P. 825 lbs.; N. 1157 lbs.; K. 150 lbs.

This means 100 lbs. of sesamum cake gives as much (P) as 1035 lbs. of stall-manure or as much (N) as 1452 lbs. of the later can afford and so on.

Then, above all these the carbohydrates of the cake decompose readily, under the action of water, air and light etc., liberate their carbonic Acid, which in its free-state reacts with the insoluble inorganic salts of the soil, convert them into soluble carbonates and make them assimilable to the plant.

The oil-contents of the cake are, however, to be guarded against, since free oils is injurious to the plant. The cake from the extractor, is almost free of all the oil and as it comes out just like a dry powder, it affords the other advantage of spreading it in thicker or thinner layers as desired.

VALUE AS CATTLE FOOD.

The next important use of cake is its value as a cattle-food. It is not merely a food but a most nourishing food that can be thought of. It helps the growth, builds up the physique, increases the cattle's capacity of yielding milk and wool and even tends to fatten the animals when properly given to them. We have, however, a false notion amongst us, viz., the greater the amount of oil in cake, the better is its food-value. The cattle cannot digest more than 5-7 per cent. of the fat in the cake and the excess is a loss to the animal kingdom and a source of injury to the tender plant. Excluding the oil or fat in the cake, nearly 80 per cent. of the remainder is digestible for the cattle. There are however, a few kinds such as Castor, mustard and other cake which owing to their alkaloid contents cannot be fed to animals and must find exclusive use in soil manure.

Oil cake has been finding itself useful in many other ways as well, but it is not my idea to enumerate all these here, especially since they are of minor importance.

From the above we can have an idea about the value of this important "waste" and imagine how its export is a three-fold loss to the country. India with her millions of miles of land under cultivation, needs millions of tons of manure both synthetic and natural and it is a great pity that we should be exporting one of the best of the soil-manures, out of the country.

AS A SOIL MANURE.

The export prices offered for cake are often tempting and the poor Indian farmer finds it beyond his means to think of cake as a soil-manure, or even as a cattle-food. It is however not quite impossible to bring this within his might, provided influential people take the matter into their hands. And strange enough, the solution in this case comes from our own imperfect means of oil-pressing. We have seen above that the country "ghanee" leaves behind some 15-19 per cent. of oil in the cake, while the hydraulic presses and expellars will leave 9-12 and 6-10 per cent. respectively. "Ghance" system is very common in the country and tions and tons of "ghanee" cake are available. If, therefore, a careful study of the oil-contents of the various kinds (and of various sources) of cakes be made, and it could be found out to secure a large regular supply of such cakes, yielding, on an average about 12 per cent. of oil in the cake, the proposition of extracting the remaining oil out of the cake, deserves careful attention, and holds good promises. An yield of 10 per cent. of oil by extraction method ought to be successful. This will not only mean one step further in the oil-industry, it will mean saving of so much of Nitrogen, Phosphorous etc., which is otherwise being drained away to richer lands to enrich them still more. The price of the extracted cake-meal will be considerably lowered and thereby it could be brought within the buying-capacity of the farmer. As long as the present unsatisfactory condition lasts, it is impossible to think of a wholesale—use of cake as a soil-manure, and it is even doubtful whether it is at all being used for this purpose, anywhere except in Government model farms—where cost is no consideration—and in the few Agricultural Colleges, where people are more for experiments than for anything else.

W. D. K.

U. S. TRADE WITH INDIA.

The following statistical information is based on cable received in Bombay from the Department of Commerce, Washington, U. S.:—

Imports from India to the United States, June, 1926	11,890,000 dollars.
Exports to India from the United States, June, 1926	4,126,000 dollars.
Excess of Imports over exports	7,764,000 dollars.

Some of the more important items exported from the United States to India during June, 1926, were as follows:—

Raw Cotton	2,347,000 pounds.
Dyes	237,000 pounds.
Kerosene Oil	5,060,000 gallons.
Lubricating Oil	788,000 gallons.
Machinery, all kinds	dols.463,000
Tinned sheet and plate	21,000 pounds.
Galvanized sheet and plate, iron and steel	300,000 pounds.
Tubes, pipes, fittings	4,731,000 pounds.
Bolts and nuts	75,000 pounds.
Automobiles (American)	216
Automobiles (Canadian)	310
Trucks (American)	116
Trucks (Canadian)	251

Note:—Total exports of automobiles from the United States during June were 15,35[illegible] and trucks, 4,580. Total exports from Canada during June were 2,979 cars and 1,562 trucks.

Some of the more important items exported into the United States from India during June, 1926, were as follows:—

Burlaps	37,810,000 pounds.
Jute, raw	2,000 tons.
Cotton, raw	2,524,000 pounds.
Goatskins	3,530,000 pounds.
Shellac, all kinds lac	1,751,000 pounds.
Mica	600,000 pounds.
Castor seed	9,183,000 pounds.
Manganese ore	3,000 tons.
Myrabolams	1,000 tons.
Carpets	26,000 sq. ft.
Wool	513,000 pounds.

THE FIVE LAMPS OF YOUTH.

(Continued from Previous Page.)

failed and 16 were absent. Of the successful candidates were: 139 Hindus, 14 Parsis, 5 (Mahomedans and 5 Indian Christians.

LL.M. (March 1926).—There were 4 candidates, 1 in Branch I, and 3 in Branch II. Of these, one (in Branch II) passed in the second class and 3 failed. The successful candidate was a Hindu.

Intermediate M.B.B.S. (September 1925).—Out of 137 candidates sent up by the Grant Medical College, 24 (including 1 in the first class and 7 in the second class) passed the whole examination, 16 passed in Anatomy and Physiology only, 92 failed, and 5 were absent.

Intermediate M.B.B.S. (December 1925).—Out of 238 candidates sent up by the Grant Medical College. 64 passed the whole examination (including 3 in the first class and 49 in the second class) 23 passed in Anatomy and Physiology, 141 failed and 10 were absent. Intermediate M.B.B.S. (April 1926).—The total number of candidates sent up by the Grant Medical College was 174, of whom 57 (including 33 in the second class) passed the whole examination, 10 passed in Anatomy and Physiology, 99 failed, 6 were absent and 2 were expelled.

Final M.B.B.S. (November 1925.—The total number of candidates sent up by the Grant Medical College, was 330, of whom 72 passed the whole examination, 13 passed in Part I, 35 in Part II, 205 failed, and 5 were absent. Of the successful candidates 56 were Hindus. 11 Parsis, 4 Indian Christians, 1 Anglo-Indian. Included among the successful candidates were 2 ladies (1 Hindu and 1 Indian Christian.)

Final M.B.B.S. (June 1926).—The total number of candidates sent up by the Grant Medical College was 385, of whom 99 passed the whole Examination, 33 passed in Part I, 45 passed in Part II, 200 failed, and 8 were absent. Of the successful candidates 69 were Hindus, 14 Parsis, 8 Indian Christians, 6 Mahomedans, and 2 Europeans and Anglo-Indians. Included among the successful candidates were 7 ladies (2 Hindus, 1 Parsi, 3 Indian Christians and 1 Europeans and Anglo-Indian).

B. Hy. (June 1926).—Out of 10 candidates 4 passed the whole Examination, 2 passed in Part II only, 3 failed and 2 were absent.

M.D. (June 1926).—There were 11 candidates. Two passed the examination (one in the Medicine Branch and one in the Midwifery Branch) and the rest failed. The successful candidate in the Medicine Branch was a Hindu and belonged to the B. J. Medical School, Ahmedabad, and the successful candidate in the Midwifery Branch was a Jew and belonged to the Grant Medical College.

M.S. (June 1926).—Out of the 6 candidates 1 passed and 5 failed. The successful candidate was a Hindu and belonged to the Grant Medical College.

The Senate has continued its liberal policy of giving consideration to the convenience of students by making Poona a centre for holding the Law Examinations, and Poona, Karachi and Ahmedabad where hitherto written parts of the Intermediate Science Examination and B.A. Pass Examination were held, centres for holding also the practical parts of the same Examinations subject to there being 50 candidates in a subject and also the B.A. Honours and B Sc. Examinations.

There being now nearly 37 institutions under the care of this University, the Syndicate have realised the necessity of exercising a close watch and supervision over them and giving directions for the improvement and removal of defects.

The Syndicate have appointed a standing Committee of their own to watch over the progress made by Colleges in remedying defects pointed out by the Inspection Committee and carrying out the suggestions made by it and to make periodical reports to the Syndicate.

FACULTY OF ORIENTAL LEARNING.

The question of the institution of a Faculty of Oriental Learning has now taken a definite shape as the Committee appointed by the Syndicate to definine courses and frame regulations for the Examinations in this important branch of knowledge has made a detailed report to the Senate through the Syndicate, which will come under discussion and final settlement in the near future.

During the year under report, the Syndicate have very carefully and exhaustively studied the question of physical training of University students. Two valuable reports from acknowledged experts have been considered. As a first step towards the introduction of physical training in the Colleges affiliated to this University, the Syndicate have in a letter addressed to their Heads laid stress on the imperative necessity of the physical training of students and asked for reports as to the provision already made or likely to be made by the Colleges for this important purpose.

UNIVERSITY REFORM.

The outstanding event of the year was the publication of the Report of the Committee, appointed in March 1924 by Government to examine the whole position of the University of Bombay in all its aspects. The Committee consisted not only of persons who held a conspicuous position in the sphere of education but also of persons who had acquired a high degree of prominence in public life and in the world of Commerce.

The report bears witness to the vastness of the labour expended in the collection of information and materials for a thorough and comprehensive inquiry and to the judiciousness and sobriety of the conclusions embodied therein. The Committee surveyed the whole field of education in Bombay and made far-reaching recommendations for its improvement and extension. Every branch of learning—literary, professional, scientific or technical—was subjected to the careful investigation of the Committee. This investigation is followed by proposals which, if carried out, would raise the Bombay University to the level of the foremost Universities of the World.

Government submitted the report to the Senate for opinion. The Senate held twelve meetings and expressed its opinion on the most salient features of the report. The conclusions of the Senate were communicated to Government in due course.

The Syndicate are aware that financial considerations and existing circumstances may prevent the immediate adoption of all the suggestions contained in the report. The Syndicate however are of the view that even under present circumstances it is quite practicable for Government, public bodies and the citizens of this great city to find the necessary funds for making an immediate advance of a substantial character. The Syndicate are sure that both Government and the public fully realise the importnce of an early initiation of the measures recommended in the report. Higher education in this Presidency will, it is hoped, acquire a tone, an aspect and a character of utility which would render the Bombay University, as the guardian and director of that education, a source of pride and honour to the Presidency when the scheme recommended by the Report is carried out.

ENDOWMENTS.

The Senate accepted with thanks another offer of Rs. 10,000 in 3½ per cent. Government paper which came from Dastur Khorshed Behram for the establishment of an annual Scholarship in Constitutional Law at the First LL.B. Examination in the name of his deceased son Sorab Khorshed Dastur, B.A. (Bombay), Barrister-at-Law.

There are still two more offers—one of Rs. 15,000 in 3½ per cent. Government paper made by Rao Bahadur S. V Rajadhyaksha, L.C.E., for the endowment of a Scholarship and a gold medal in his name for award at the S. E. and M.E. Examinations respectively and the other of Rs. 4,25,000 made by the Trustees of the Edalji Dinshaw Charities for the endowment of Scholarships for the benefit of students, belonging to the Parsi Community,—awaiting the acceptance of the Senate.

Thus the endowment fund of the University has been enriched during the year by the addition of a sum of Rs. 4,78,000 for the encouragement of studies. The great need of the University is a considerable addition to its General Fund which can be utilized for the endowment of Professorial chairs in the most important branches of learning and for the encouragement and furtherance of post-graduate teaching.

APPEAL FOR PUBLIC SUPPORT.

From the above brief account of the activities of the University it will be seen that it is giving due attention to the claims of higher education in this Presidency. It is gradually extending its scope of post-graduate teaching and it spreads general information among its students and the public by inviting distinguished scholars to deliver lectures; it is affording its students facilities to gain knowledge in different directions; it is making its courses of studies more and more effective and sound, it is encouraging students to gratify the ambition to attain to the highest degrees in the gift of the University by attempting original work rather than by submitting to a peper Examination; it is affording convenience to candidates for Examinations by forming centres in distant parts of the Presidency and affiliating distant Colleges in extended courses of study; it is exercising the supervision over the Colleges committed to its charge by sending out Inspection Committees composed of competent persons; it is beginning to insist on the physical training of its students. This University may well claim that it has inspite of its limited resources and vast responsibilities been doing all that is possible for the physical, mental and moral training of the younger generation of the Presidency. It is hoped that Government and the citizens of Bombay will in a generous spirit shoulder their responsibility to supply the necessary funds enabling the University to attain its full stature.

ANOTHER MILL CLOSES IN BANGALORE

BANGALORE, Aug. 16.

Workmen numbering about 800 belonging to the Mysore Cotton Spinning Mills managed by Messrs. Sirur and Company of Bombay struck work this afternoon demanding increased wages. They worked half day but did not resume after the mid-day meal. The mills have been temporarily closed down, it is understood, pending return of men in peaceful manner.—A.P.

NO CHANCE OF EARLY REFORMS.

(Continued from page 7)

litical, personal or communal which might affect them.

PROPOSED PROVINCIAL SERVICES.

It will be within the recollection of Hon. Members that the Lee Commission made various suggestions of importance in connection with the delegation of powers of control over the services. It was recognised that so long as Provincial Governments on the transferred side were not free to organise the superior services which administer the subjects committed to their charge their initiative might be to some extent restricted. The Commission, therefore, proposed that fresh recruitment to the all-India services working on the transferred side should cease and that Local Governments should be entrusted with the power of organising new services on a provincial basis which would gradually take over the duties at present, performed by these all-India services. As the latter gradually disappeared through retirement, recruitment for the all India services referred to was stopped. As soon as the recommendations of the Lee Commission were accepted and recently by resolutions passed by the Secretary of State in Council power has been given to Local Governments to organise such new provincial services as they may require. The organisation will be no easy task but the Local Governments will be able to follow their own line of policy and to mould their schemes to suit local requirements and these powers represent an important step in increasing the control of Ministers over Transferred Subjects.

CENTRAL SERVICES.

Hitherto, I have referred only to the all India service serving on the transferred side. The Lee Commission also made recommendations of far-reaching importance with regard to the control of the central services which work directly under the Government of India. With a few exceptions, it has been decided that control over these great central services should be delegated by the Secretary of State in Council to the Government of India. The necessary rules are at present under preparation and I hope that within a few months the delegation will be an accomplished fact. With the completion of this task, and the settlement of the problem of the Indian Medical Service, the action on the recommendations of the Lee Commission will practically be complete and a reorganisation of the services of a very striking character will have been accomplished.

STATUTORY COMMISSION.

This action is the administrative counter part of that taken seven years ago by the British Parliament towards enabling India through the working of popular institutions to assume greater responsibility for her own destiny. From the purpose then declared, the British people and the British Parliament have never wavered. By the action that they then took, they gave statutory recognition to two governing ideas. They recognised the right of India to move towards self-Government and they recognised the obligation imposed upon the British people acting through Parliament to assist India to make that right a practical reality Though on the surface these ideas may seem to conflict they are in truth complementary We can no more deny the fundamental duty of Parliament thus to assist India and to judge of the progress made than we can deny the ultimate claim which India makes and to the satisfaction of which we work. It is certain that before this claim can be fully realised many obstacles imposed by history, circumstances and nature will need to be surmounted and I cannot doubt that the task is one of which the successful discharge must depend upon a true reconciliation of those rights and responsibilities to which I have made allusion. It would indeed seem certain that when the past achievements of progress have been the happy fruit of joint Indian and British effort, so now in the solution of present difficulties, each race has an indispensable part to take. Within the next three years at the most from now the Statutory Commission will be appointed to conduct an investigation on behalf of the British Parliament into the working and the results of the constitutional reforms in their widest aspect. The purpose of this enquiry will be to ascertain the degree of efficiency or otherwise with which the policy of 1919 has proceeded.

I am well aware that in various quarters the existing scheme has been criticised and that there has been and will be sharp disagreement as to the character and occasion of further progress. I would permit myself, however, to hope that if difference there must be, it shall be such difference as will not make us unwilling to admit the sincerity of those whose views on these subjects differ from our own. For my own part I trust that I shall always be ready to acknowledge in those whose political views I cannot share the same honesty of conviction which I claim for myself, and for those whose duty it is to speak for Government and I should be the last to desire that in taking their share of a common task for the service of India they should be required or expected to abandon principles which they deserve. For peoples as for individuals, the qualities which are needed to shoulder responsibilities are qualities which would be strangled by the denial of individuality, and it is no part of the British purpose to seek to force India into a mould unfriendly to the main features of Indian life and character.

EXECUTIVE GOVERNMENT'S DUTY.

Events in the interval between now and the Commission's enquiry cannot fail to exert great influences upon the conclusions at which that body will arrive and in this connexion I cannot refrain from referring to the feeling which still prevails between the communities. This unhappily remains the burning question, and I have anxiously watched for any signs that the responsible members of the two communities are approaching it in that spirit of mutual tolerance which alone can put an end to discord. I am not so sanguine as to think that the temper of the whole communities can be changed in a moment. Time is required to lay its healing hand on the wound that is now wasting our civic life, but meanwhile we have obligations to law-abiding citizens. Although indeed these matters are the primary concern of Provincial Governments, the form in which they are now emerging has in a real sense made them of all India interest. While it is no part of the functions of the Executive Government to ascertain or determine in any judicial sense the private rights of citizens, for an elaborate system of Courts has been provided for that purpose, it is the undoubted duty of the Executive authorities to secure that subject to the rights of others and the preservation of the public peace, the enjoyment of those rights is secured to the individual. That duty the Government of India in co-operation with the Local Governments desire should be performed with fairness and scrupulous impartiality. In ordinary times when no particular cause of friction arises, the enjoyment of private rights connected with the observance of the numerous religious festivals in this country has under the protection of the British Government been secured for many generations. In times of communal tension, when tenable claims of rights and exaggerated opposition have from time to time caused great anxiety to the authorities and the maintenance of the public peace has been a difficult task. The antagonism which some members or sections of the communities concerned have recently displayed towards the observances of others appears to some extent to be based not so much on traditional loyalty to any creed as on new assertions of abstract rights which it is sought to invest with the sanctity of ancient principles. This tendency has been more marked in the recent troubles than at any previous period in the British administration. It cannot be too clearly emphasised that Government have no intention whatever of allowing any violence or threat of violence to deter them from their clear duty of maintaining the public peace and so far as is compatible with the rights of others the right of the individual citizen to pursue unhampered his lawful avocations. The present state of affairs is one which must, so long as it lasts, cause the gravest anxiety to all well-wishers of India.

PARABLE OF INDIAN LIFE

The Secretary of State gave clear expression to such a feeling in his recent speech in the House of Lords—a speech which reaffirmed not only his real sympathy with the hopes of the Indian peoples, but also his determination to lead them by the safest and surest path towards the goal which they desire to reach. It is my earnest hope, therefore, that the course of public affairs in the years immediately before us may be such as will justify the hopes of those who have seen in the reforms, tentative and imperfect as they may be, a generous attempt to equip India with the practical experience which is requisite if she is to undertake successfully an increasing share in her own Government. In the natural sphere, the mountain torrent swollen with rains rushing down unguided brings no benefit but only disaster and destruction. The same waters if their force may be wisely and beneficently directed are the friend of man, and powerful to give new life to all that may be brought within their range. In this parable of Indian life lies surely a truth that is not without its application to the world of Indian politics. Men of different temperaments, creatures of different circumstances will see the same problem with different eyes, and so seeing it are prone to misjudge or be impatient with those whose outlook and perspective differ from their own. One thing, however, is very sure. Human nature is designed to be the master not the slave of circumstances, and problems which baffle us when approached through the atmosphere of suspicion and mistrust will seem less intractable if that atmosphere may be dispelled. India has abundance of ability but some of it in the past has been directed along lines that could at the best lead to no useful or durable result. To attempt the apportionment blame for past disappointments mistakes or misunderstandings is an empty and barren enterprise. We face the future in which a few years are a puny measure by which to calculate the growth of nations In that future I do not hesitate to say that the whole of the resources that India can command are needed for one of the greatest constructive tasks which has ever enlisted human energies and hopes.—A. P.

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I.C.C.

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA.

MADRAS BRANCH'S PROFIT.

MADRAS, Aug. 16.

The annual general meeting of the shareholders of the Imperial Bank of India was held at the premises of the local branch this evening. Mr. C. E. Wood, President of the local board presided. The half yearly report stated:—

"At no period during the half year was demand for money for trade purposes more than moderate and all requirements were easily met from our cash reserves without having recourse to borrowing from the Paper Currency Department against trade bills. The net profits of the Bank for the half year amounted to Rs. 74,27,354-6-6 which with Rs. 10,22,919-0-10 brought forward from the half year ended 31st December 1925, made a total of Rs. 84,50,273-7-4."—A.P.

MORE WATER FOR KARACHI.

SYDENHAM RESERVOIR OPENED.

KARACHI, Aug. 16.

In the presence of a large gathering of all communities, the Commissioner in Sind performed the opening ceremony of the new water works conduit at Sydenham Reservoir yesterday. The president of the Karachi Municipality Mr. Jamshed N. R. Mehta said the scheme was designed to provide the citizens of Karachi with an additional 50 lakhs of gallons of water per day. The Commissioner in Sind then opened a valve in the ponntock chamber which connected the flow with the new conduit.—A.P.

RANGOON CUT OFF.

RAILWAY LINES UNDER WATER.

RANGOON, Aug. 16.

As a result of floods and breaches on the railway lines, Rangoon has been isolated since yesterday from other parts of Burma so far as railway communication is concerned. No transhipment of mails and passengers is being effected. Reports have been received of further rise of water in several places and more breaches. In some places the railway line is under about two feet of water. Latest reports show that it is impossible to reach Pegu on the Mandalay line which is about fifty miles from Rangoon and go beyond Thanatchoung on the Prome line also at the same distance from Rangoon.

Both the Ministers of Education and Forest who were coming to Rangoon from Maymyo have been held up on the way.—A.P.

ACCIDENT IN A FLOUR FACTORY.

AHMEDABAD, August 16.

An accident took place last evening in a flour factory as a result of which one man died instantaneously and another was seriously injured. The cause of the accident is stated to be the bursting of a new oil engine which was being tried.—A.P.

INDIAN DIVORCE BILL AND CATHOLICS.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

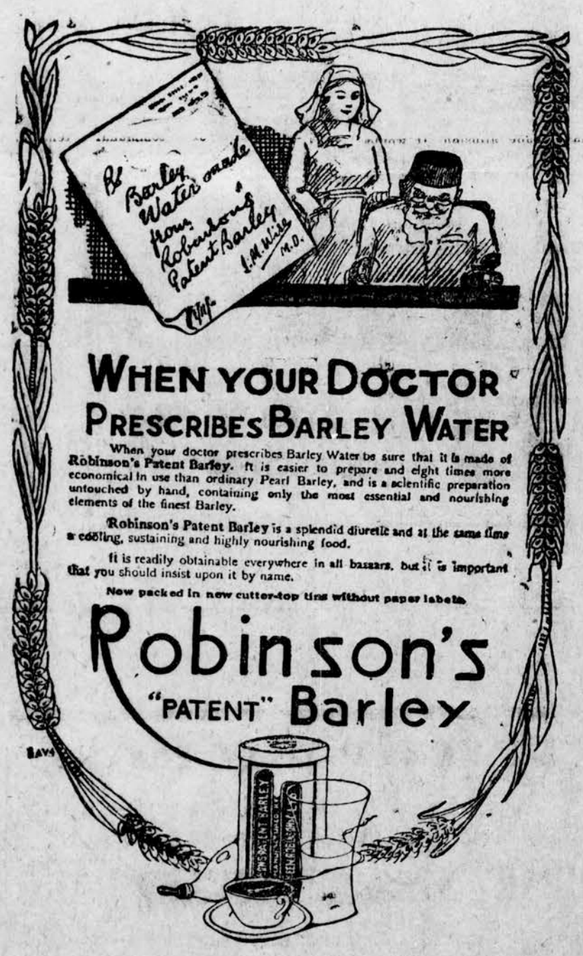
Sir,—The Indian Divorce Bill as amended by Sir Hari Singh Gour, M.L.A., will soon be on the anvil in the Imperial Legislative Hall. The Indian Divorce Act as it stands at present applies to all matrimonial causes where the petitioner professes the Christian religion. Sir Hari Singh Gour's amendment suggests that the Act ought to apply if either the petitioner or the respondent or both are Christians. But what, then, of Christians professing the Catholic religion who are bound by their own religious precepts as embodied in their code of Canon Law? It is regrettable that our legislators have never seriously thought of importing into their statue books such sections, reservations, and provisos as would be conformable to the principles enunciated in the Catholic Code of Canon Law.

While our Courts of Law respect the marriage laws of the Hindus, the Mahomedans, and the Parsis, our Catholic authorities experience many difficulties resulting from the conflict of laws, civil and ecclesiastical though the Catholic law is universal throughout the whole world, irrespective of caste, domicile or country. Though the law courts are empowered by legislation to pass decrees of dissolution of marriage, such decrees cannot be recognised as valid by the Catholic Matrimonial Code which most emphatically pronounces all marriages solemnized by the Catholic Church as absolutely indissoluble. The Catholic law does not allow divorce as understood by the civil law. Catholic parties who obtain a decree of divorce in the civil courts of law become strangers in the eyes of the civil law, but the Catholic Ecclesiastical law still regards them as husband and wife incapable of marrying again during the lifetime of either party. It is highly desirable, therefore, that in our civil code in administering the law of divorce the principles and tenets of the Catholic Church should be made applicable to cases before such courts.—Yours, etc.,

JOS. ALEX DIAS.

Dr. Hariprasad Desai, member of Ahmedabad Municipal Council, has given notice of a resolution to open the industrial and arts Museum in Ahmedabad and to sanction a sum of Rs. 30,000 for the purpose.—A.P.

Sir Murray Coutts Trotter, Chief Justice of Madras High Court returned to Madras on Sunday from "home" leave and took charge from officiating Chief Justice Sir Kumaraswami Sastri on the 18th instant.—A.P.



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My brother Haji Ahmed have come down all the way to Bombay from our Native Country for treatment of Piles. The unanimous recommendation of the Doctors whom he consulted was injection and operation, but my brother did not approve of any such treatment having meantime learnt through advertisements about the arrival of the world renowned Hakim Haji Nawabali Khan Saheb, Cutch Castle, Sandhurst Bridge, Bombay No. 4. I took my brother to him; after a thorough examination Hakim Saheb undertook to cure my brother within a maximum period of twelve days. Even though our hearts were not at ease over this assurances, we commenced the treatment putting our faith in God Almighty. By the grace of God Hakim Saheb's treatment had the miraculous effect, the flow of Blood being stopped within three days and the piles falling off within ten days.

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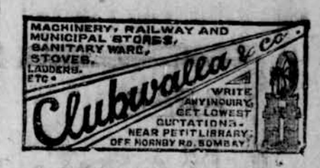
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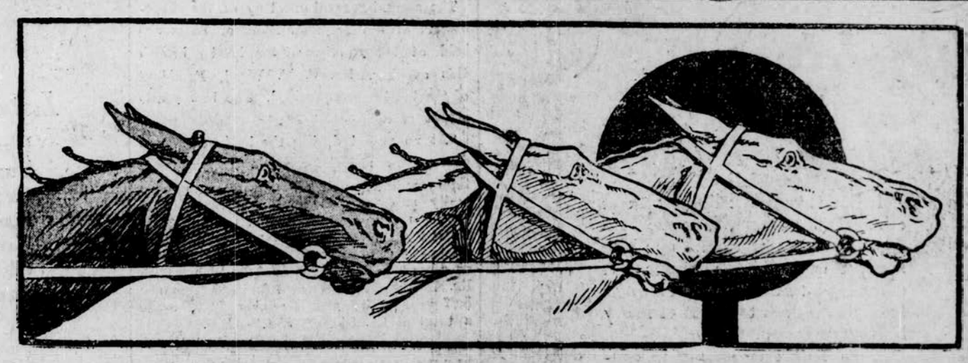

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